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JAPANESE SELF-TAUGHT
WITH
PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION
W. J. S. SHAND

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Gerald E. Baggett

Marlborough's Self-Taught Series.

Japanese Self-Taught

(IN ROMAN CHARACTERS.)

By the Natural Method.

—WITH—

Phonetic Pronunciation.



THIMM'S

SYSTEM

EDITED BY

W. J. S. SHAND,

Late Director, School of Japanese Language and Literature, London

THIRD EDITION.

Companion Volume

“JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.”

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The student should bear in mind that the construction of Japanese sentences is entirely different from that of English, and that consequently, whilst the Japanese sentences in this book express the same meaning as the English, they are in the Japanese form and must not be regarded as a literal translation. (See "Syntax" in JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.")

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PREFACE.

THE particular aim of this book is to meet the need of those who require to make use of the spoken language without the usual expenditure of time and effort necessary to acquiring the grammar. It therefore supplies the words in common every-day use, classified according to subject, including extensive vocabularies for the Army and Navy, Trade and Commerce, Missionary enterprise, Travel, &c., &c., together with a large number of colloquial phrases and sentences of a practical character, similarly classified. Throughout these sections the pronunciation of the Japanese words is added in accordance with Marlborough's well-known system of phonetics, a system which by its simplicity enables anyone speaking English to read off the words at a glance, although previously unacquainted with the language. The student will of course do well to avail himself as far as possible of the services of a competent instructor in order to perfect his pronunciation, etc.; on the other hand, teachers will find in this book a useful supplement to their oral instruction.

The Publishers have had the valuable assistance, as Editor, of Mr. W. J. S. Shand, who was for twenty-seven years resident in Japan, and has had four years' experience as Director of the School of Japanese Language and Literature in London.

For the native characters—the syllabaries—and the rules of transliteration, the student is referred to "JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT" (Marlborough's *Self-Taught* Series, No. 18), of which this volume is the complement, the two works forming a very comprehensive and useful manual of the Japanese language for students, naval and military officers and public servants, commercial men and traders, missionaries, travellers and tourists.

London, 1907.

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JAPANESE SELF-TAUGHT.

THE SYLLABARY AND PRONUNCIATION.

The Japanese language has no “alphabet” as we understand the word. The characters which may be said to correspond with the English alphabet stand for *syllables*—that is, the vowels and the combinations of the vowels and consonants which are employed in the construction of words.

These characters constitute the Syllabary, which therefore consists of (a) Vowel syllabics (syllables), and (b) Consonant syllabics.

- (a) The Vowel syllabics represent the simple vowel sounds,
a, i, u, e, o.
- (b) The Consonant syllabics stand for the syllables which consist in each case of a consonant and a vowel joined together, as *ka, ki, ku, ke, ko.*

These syllabics together form what is termed the “Go-jiu-on,” i.e., the *Fifty Sounds*. As, however, some of the consonantal sounds have softened forms, and final *n* is separately represented, the number of syllables actually employed is greater.

The following table gives a convenient arrangement of the syllabary, the softened forms being printed in italics. (For the syllabaries in the native character see JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT, pages 96, 97.)

THE SYLLABARY.

VOWEL SYLLABLES.

a	i	u	e	o
---	---	---	---	---

CONSONANT SYLLABLES.

ka ga	ki gi	ku gu	ke ge	ko go
sa za	shi ji	su zu	se ze	so zo
ta da	chi ji	tsu dzu	te de	to do
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha ba pa	hi bi pi	fu bu pu	he be pe	ho bo po
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	i	yu	ye	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	i	u	ye	wo

By learning the nine consonants *k, s, t, n, h, m, y, r,* and *w*, together with the five consonantal softenings *g, z, d, b,* and *p*, the Syllabary is readily committed to memory.

PRONUNCIATION.

THE VOWELS.

Characters.	Pronunciation.	Phonetic signs.
[a] ā approximately as	<i>a</i> in <i>father</i> ...	ah
ä „	<i>a</i> „, <i>father</i> , but shorter ...	ah
[i] ī (or ii) „	<i>i</i> „, <i>machine</i> ...	ee
i „	<i>i</i> „, <i>machine</i> , but shorter ...	ee

In some words *y* is substituted for *i*, and in a few others *i* is pronounced like *yi* (yee).

ī is almost silent; merely a suspicion of a vowel sound is noticeable', (ee)

[u] ū approximately as *oo* in *food* oo

[v] u „ *oo* „, *foot* oo

ũ like ī is almost silent', (oo)

[e] ē approximately as *a* „, *date* eh

[ɛ] e „ *e* „, *bed* e, eh

[o] ō „ *o* „, *sore* oh

[ɔ] o „ *o* „, *polo* oh

[For remarks on the long and short vowels, see *Preliminary Notes*, pars. 1-2, pp. 11-12.]

THE CONSONANTS.

D, d — is merely the *softened* form of *t*, and is pronounced in a similar manner d

F, f — In pronouncing *f*, the lower lip does not quite come in contact with the upper teeth, but remains at about the same distance from them as in pronouncing *wh* in the word *when* f

G, g — at the beginning of a word, hard—like *g* in the English *go*... .. g, gh
In all other positions like *ng* in *sing* ng

H, h — aspirated as in English h
In *hitotsū*, *hī* is pronounced like *shī*.

R, r — In the syllabic *ri* pronounced somewhat like the English *d*; i.e., in its articulation the tip of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth at the same point as in pronouncing *r*, but substituting the *d* sound r

In the other syllabics *r* more resembles the English *r*, but in none of them is the trill so decided as in, say, Scotch, French, or German r

S, s	— always sibilant, as in <i>so, sat</i>	...	...	...	s
T, t	— as in Italian; that is, the tip of the tongue is brought into contact with the upper teeth, instead of touching the front part of the roof of the mouth				t
Y, y	— In the syllable <i>ye</i> the <i>y</i> is mute in most words, and is sometimes omitted in the Roman character; otherwise as in English	...	...	...	y
	In some words <i>y</i> is used as a vowel in place of <i>i</i>				ee
Z, z	— like a soft <i>dz</i> in <i>su-zu</i> and <i>tsu-zu</i>	...	...		dz
	In the syllabics <i>za, ze, zo</i> , as in English	...	...		z

The consonants *l, q, v*, and *x* are entirely absent from the Japanese syllabary. Even an educated Japanese, in speaking English, is apt to substitute *r* for *l*; *q* and *x* are of course unnecessary in the presence of *k* and *s*; and the nearest approach in Japanese to the English *v* is probably *fu*.

C occurs only united with *h*, in the syllable *chi*; *f* only in *fu*; *j* only in the syllable *ji*, which takes the place of *zi* and *di*; and *w* occurs only in *wa* and *wo*. After *k* or *g*, *w* is not sounded except as a provincialism.

The remaining consonants *b, k, m, n, p*, have approximately the same sounds as in English, and are therefore allowed to represent their own sounds respectively.

VOWEL COMBINATIONS.

In the vowel combinations each letter is separately and distinctly sounded; thus,

ai	= a + i, and is pronounced "ah'ee," like the English <i>I</i> , or <i>y</i> in <i>thy</i>	...	...	...	i, ah'ee
au	= a + u, pronounced "ah'oo" or "ow," like <i>ow</i> in <i>now</i>				ow
ae	= a + e, ,, "ah'eh"	...	...	...	ah'eh
ao	= a + o, ,, "ah'oh"	...	...	...	ah'oh
ui	= u + i, ,, "oo'ee"	...	...	...	oo'ee
ei	= e + i, ,, "eh'ee," like <i>ay</i> in <i>day</i> , or <i>ai</i> in <i>wait</i>	...	...	...	ay
oi	= o + i, pronounced "oh'ee," like <i>oy</i> in <i>joy</i> , or <i>oi</i> in <i>boil</i>	...	...	...	oy

PECULIARITIES OF THE SYLLABARY.

THE TONIC ACCENT.

THE SYLLABARY.—A reference to the Syllabary on page 7, or better still to the Syllabaries in the native characters,* discloses three peculiarities, viz.,

(1) The consonant syllables are composed in each case of a consonant and vowel sound combined—consonant first and vowel following—for every syllable is supposed to end with a vowel and usually does so; as in *nani* (nah'nee), *kata* (kah'tah), *donata* (doh-nah'tah), *gozarimasū*† (goh-zah-ree-mah's'). The principal exceptions are foreign words, contractions, and words ending in *n*, as *ban*, *ken*, etc.

(2) There are certain variations from the regular consonants; e.g., *shi* is found instead of *si*, *chi* instead of *ti*, *fu* instead of *hu*, &c. This is owing to the fact that the Japanese are unable to pronounce the sounds which are displaced.

(3) The consonants *k*, *s*, *t*, and *h* have *softened* forms. These are to be regarded merely as modifications of the hard consonants, and not as different ones. The modification is indicated in the native character by adding a diacritic sign to the hard consonant symbol; thus, *ko* accompanied by the sign is read *go*, *tsu* with the sign is read *dzu*, &c.

ACCENT.—The accentuation of Japanese words is much less prominent than that of English. Quickened, or silenced, vowel sounds frequently render prominent the other portions of the word, but, as a general rule, the stress is laid about equally on each syllable. The sound of the word *gozarimasū*, for example, is almost evenly emphasized—*go-za-ri-ma-sū* (goh-zah-ree-mah's'), the terminal *u* being nearly inaudible, and the syllable *ma* receiving but a very slight accent, the emphasis over and above the stress laid on the other three syllables being barely perceptible.

(a) In words of *two syllables* the accent is, as a rule, on the *first* syllable, as *hiro* (hee'roh), *tsuru* (tsoo'roo).

EXCEPTIONS.—When the vowel sound of the first syllable is short *i* or *a*, *shika* (sh'kah'), *tsūki* (ts'kee'), *hirō* (hee-roh'), *musū* (moo-soo').

* *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 96, 97. † In Tokyo, *gozaimasū*.

(b) In words of *three syllables* the accent is, as a rule, on the *second syllable*, as *arashi* (ah-rah'shee), *motomū* (moh-toh'm').

EXCEPTION.—When the second syllable is short, as *ĩ* or *ũ*, the first syllable bears the accent, unless the final syllable has a double (long) vowel sound; in which case the primary accent is laid on the last syllable, and a second (subordinate) accent on the first, as *taïra* [tah'(ee)rah], *atsūku* (ah'ts'koo); *chikūshō* (chee-k'shoh'), *bokūto* (boh-k'toh').

(c) In *polysyllables* the accent is on the *last syllable but one*, as *Hakodate* (hah-koh-dah'teh), *Yokohama* (yoh-koh-hah'mah).

EXCEPTION.—If the last syllable but one contains *ĩ* or *ũ*, the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable, as *Shimotsūke* (shee-moh'ts'keh).

In *all* words accent goes to long syllables, and whenever two such long syllables come together they are pronounced with equal stress. Examples: *Aimashō* (i-mah-shoh'), *hōbō* (hoh-boh), *shōsō* (shoh-soh).

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

In order to make the best progress in acquiring the words and sentences in the following pages, the student is recommended to learn a few at a time by repeating them aloud with the aid of the phonetic pronunciation in the third column. Those who have studied JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT (No. 18 of this series) will find the conversational phrases and sentences very useful matter for exercise in writing as well as in speaking Japanese.

Pronunciation.—Although the system of phonetics may seem a little cumbersome at first, practice will soon enable the student to pronounce the words easily and naturally. The following hints may be of service:—

(1) The pronunciation, as explained on pp. 8-11, should be carefully studied, and the fact particularly noted that the Japanese vowels always have the same *quality* or kind of sound, although they vary in length; they are not used to represent

quite different sounds like the English vowels (as for example the vowel *a* in the words *mar*, *make*, *man*, *many*, *woman*); they should be pronounced very *short*, i.e., they should not be dwelt upon, except where specially marked long (*ā*, *ī*, *ū*, *ē*, *ō*), and when double, *aa*, *ii*, *uu*.

Note that in the phonetic columns in the following pages attention is drawn to the *long* and *double* vowels by printing their phonetic equivalents in *Italics*, thus: *ah*, *ee*, *oo*, *eh*, *oh*.

(2) The very short vowels *ɪ* and *ʊ* have little more effect than that of causing the preceding consonant to be held out to enable the following one to be joined on to it; thus, *shiki* (sh'kee).

These almost inaudible vowels are represented, it will be noticed, either by an apostrophe merely, or by the phonetic sign in brackets, according to convenience; e.g., *tetsū* (teh'ts'), *uma* [(oo)m-mah'].

In other cases where alternative phonetic signs are employed, their respective uses depend on the question as to which will the better conduce to correct pronunciation.

(3) Bear in mind that *i* (italic) always represents the diphthong *ah-ee*—i.e., the sound of “*i*” in *line*, *tile*, etc., or the pronoun “*I*.”

(4) Each *syllable* in Japanese should be distinctly sounded, so that where two consonants meet (except in *ch*, *ts*, and *dz*) they must be pronounced separately; thus, *onna* = ohn'nah, *katta* = kaht'tah.

(5) The tonic accent should be very slight, and allowed to fall naturally. Its incidence is shown by a dash ('), as in *kiri* (kee'ree); where no syllable is thus marked the stress is evenly distributed.

(6) The student should omit no opportunity of correcting and perfecting his pronunciation by hearing the language spoken by a native of *Tokyo* by preference, or by a foreign expert.

Those who desire to become acquainted with the language in its own character, as an introduction to Japanese literature, will find the native syllabaries, together with the rules of transliteration and illustrative examples, in *JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT*, pp. 96-102.

VOCABULARIES.*

1. The World and its Elements.

(*Chikyu to sono genso.*)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Air	<i>kūki</i>	koo'kee
cloud	<i>kumo</i>	koo'moh
cold	<i>samusa</i>	sah-moo'sah
darkness	<i>kura-gari</i>	koo'rah-ngah'ree
earth	<i>tsūchi</i>	ts(oo)chee'
East	<i>higashi</i>	hee-ngah'shee
fire	<i>hi</i>	hee
fog	<i>kiri</i>	kee'ree
frost	<i>shimo</i>	shee'moh
hail	<i>arare</i>	ah-rah'reh
heat	<i>danki</i>	dahn'kee
light	<i>hikari</i>	heekah'ree
lightning	<i>inabikari</i>	eenahbeekah'ree
moon	<i>tsuki</i>	tsoo'kee
North	<i>kita</i>	kee'tah
rainbow	<i>niji</i>	nee'jee
shade	<i>kage</i>	kah'ngesh
sky	<i>sora</i>	soh'rah
South	<i>minami</i>	meenah'mee
stars	<i>hoshi</i>	hoh'shee
storm	<i>arashi</i>	ahrah'shee
sun	<i>hi, taiyō</i>	hee, ti-yoh'
thaw	<i>yuki-doke</i>	yoo'kee-doh'keh
thunder	<i>kaminari</i>	kahmeenah'ree
weather	<i>yōki, tenki</i>	yoh'kee, ten'kee
West	<i>nishi</i>	nee'shee
wind	<i>kaze</i>	kah'zeh

2. Land and Water. (*Oka to mizu.*)

Bay	<i>wan</i>	wahn
beach	<i>umibe, hamabe</i>	oomee'beh, hahmah'beh
cliff	<i>gake</i>	gah'keh
coast, shore	<i>kaigan, ura</i>	ki'ngahn, oo'rah

* For notes on ARTICLES, GENDER, &c., see *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught* (Marlborough's Self-Taught Series, No. 18), pp. 16 and 17.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ice	<i>kōri</i>	koh' ree
island	<i>shima</i>	shee'mah
lake	<i>kosui</i>	kohsoo'ee
land	<i>tochi, oka</i>	toh'chee, oh'kah
mud	<i>doro</i>	doh'roh
rain	<i>ame</i>	ah'meh
river	<i>kawa</i>	kah'wah
rock	<i>iwa</i>	ee'wah
sea	<i>umi</i>	oo'mee
snow	<i>yuki</i>	yoo'kee
stream	<i>naigare, ko-gawa</i>	nah-ngah'reh, koh-ngah'-
tide	<i>shiwo</i>	shee'woh [wah
water	<i>mizu</i>	meedz'
waterfall	<i>taki</i>	tah'kee
wave	<i>nami</i>	nah'mee
world	<i>sekai</i>	seh-ki'

3. Minerals and Metals. (*Kuō-butsu to kinzoku.*)

Brass	<i>shinchū</i>	sheenchoo'
bronze	<i>kara-kane</i>	kah'rah-kah'neh
cement	<i>semento</i>	seh-men'toh
clay	<i>hena-tsūchi</i>	heh-nah-ts'chee
coal	<i>sekitan</i>	seh'keetahn
concrete	<i>konkurito</i>	kon-koo-ree-toh
copper	<i>akagane</i>	ahkah-ngah'neh
diamond	<i>kongōseki</i>	koh-ngoh-seh-kee
emerald	<i>emerado</i>	eh-meh-rah'doh
glass	<i>gyaman</i>	ghee-ah'mahn
gold	<i>kin</i>	keen
granite	<i>mikage-ishi</i>	meekah'ngheh-ee'shee
iron	<i>tetsū</i>	teh'ts'
—, cast	<i>nabe-gane</i>	nah'beh-ngah'neh
—, wrought	<i>juku tetsū</i>	joo'koo teh'ts'
lead	<i>namari</i>	nahmah'ree
lime	<i>ishibai</i>	eesheebi'
marble	<i>rōseki</i>	roh'seh-kee
mercury	<i>sui-gin</i>	soo'ee-ngheen
pearl	<i>shinju</i>	sheen'joo
silver	<i>gin</i>	gheen
slate	<i>sekiban</i>	seh-kee'bahn

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
steel	<i>hagane</i>	hah-ngah'neh
stone	<i>ishi</i>	ee'shee
tin	<i>suzu</i>	soo'dzoo
zinc	<i>totan</i>	toh'tahn

4. Animals, Birds, and Fishes. (*Dōbutsū, tori, sakana.*)

Animal	<i>kemono</i>	keh-moh'noh
barking	<i>hoeru</i>	hoh-eh'roo
bear	<i>kuma</i>	koo'mah
bird	<i>tori</i>	toh'ree
blackbird	<i>hiyodori</i>	hee-yoh-doh'ree
bull	<i>o-ushi</i>	oh-oo'shee
calf	<i>ko-ushi</i>	koh-oo'shee
cat	<i>neko</i>	neh'koh
cattle	<i>ushi-rui</i>	oo'shee-roo'ee
chicken	<i>hiyokko</i>	hee-yohk'koh
cock	<i>on-dori</i>	ohn-doh'ree
cod	<i>tara</i>	tah'rah
cow	<i>me-ushi</i>	meh-oo'shee
crab	<i>kani</i>	kah'nee
dog	<i>inu</i>	ee'noo
donkey	<i>roba</i>	roh'bah
duck	<i>ahiru</i>	ah-hee'roo
eagle	<i>washi</i>	wah'shee
eel	<i>unagi</i>	oonah'nghee
fish	<i>sakana, uwo</i>	sah-kah'nah, oo'woh
fox	<i>kitsune</i>	keetsoo'neh
goat	<i>hitsuji</i>	heetsoo'jee
goose	<i>gachō</i>	gah-choh'
grouse	<i>yezo-raichō</i>	yeh'zoh-ri-choh'
hair	<i>ke</i>	keh
hen	<i>mendori</i>	men-doh'ree
herd	<i>ushi</i>	oo'shee
herring	<i>nishin</i>	nee'sheen
hoof	<i>hizume, tsume</i>	heedzoo'meh, tsoo'meh
horse	<i>ūma</i>	'm-mah'
lamb	<i>kohitsuji</i>	koh-hee-tsoo'jee
lark (Jap.)	<i>hibari</i>	hee-bah'ree
lion	<i>shishi</i>	shee'shee
lobster	<i>kuruma-ebi</i>	kooroo'mah-eh'bee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
monkey	<i>saru</i>	sah'roo
mouse	<i>hatsūka-nezumi</i>	hah'ts' kah-neh-dzoo'mee
mule	<i>usagi-ūma</i>	oo-sah'nghee-'m-mah'
owl	<i>fukurō</i>	fookooroh'
ox	<i>kinkiri-ushi</i>	keen-kee'ree-oo'shee
oysters	<i>kaki</i>	kah'kee
parrot	<i>ōmu</i>	oh'moo
partridge	<i>shako</i>	shah'koh
pheasant	<i>kiji</i>	kee'jee
pig	<i>buta</i>	boo'tah
pike (sea-)	<i>kamasu</i>	kahmah'soo
rat	<i>nezumi</i>	neh-dzoo'mee
salmon	<i>shake</i>	shah'keh
sea-fish	<i>umi-uo</i>	oo'mee-oo'woh
seal	<i>azarashi</i>	ah-zahrah'shee
sheep	<i>hitsuji</i>	hee-tsoo'jee
snipe	<i>shigi</i>	shee'nghee
sole	<i>shīta-birame</i>	sh'tah-bee-rah'meh
sparrow (tree-)	<i>suzume</i>	soodzoo'meh
swallow	<i>tsubakuro, tsubane</i>	tsoobahkoo'roh, tsoobah'-
swan	<i>hakuchō</i>	hah-koo-choh' [meh
tiger	<i>tora</i>	toh'rah
trout	<i>yamame</i>	yahmah'meh
turbot	<i>ishigarei</i>	eeshee-ngah-ray'
turkey	<i>shichi-men-chō</i>	sh'chee-men-choh
turtle	<i>shōgakubō</i>	shoh-ngah-kooboh
whale	<i>kujira</i>	koo-jee'rah

5. Insects and Reptiles. (*Mushi; ha-ko-dōbutsu.*)

Ant	<i>ari</i>	ah'ree
bee	<i>hachi</i>	hah'chee
beetle	<i>tama-mushi, kabutō</i>	tah'mah- (or kahbootoh-)
butterfly	<i>chōchō</i> [<i>mushi</i>]	choh-choh [moo'shee]
caterpillar	<i>kemushi, sanagi</i>	keh-moo'shee, sah-nah'
fly	<i>hai</i>	hi [nghee]
frog	<i>kaeru</i>	kah'eh-roo
gnat	<i>buzyu</i>	boo'yoo
insect	<i>mushi</i>	moo'shee
lizard	<i>tokage</i>	tohkah'nggeh
mosquito	<i>ka</i>	kah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
silkworm	<i>kaiko</i>	ki'koh
snail	<i>dede mushi</i>	deh-deh-moo'shee
snake	<i>hebi</i>	heh'bee
spider	<i>kumo</i>	koo'moh

6. Trees, Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables.

(*Mizu-gewashi*; *kudamono*; *hana*; *ao-mono yasai*.)

(See Shopping, p. 101.)

Apple	<i>ringo</i>	reen'-ngoh
apricot	<i>anzu</i>	ahn'dzoo
ash	<i>toneriko</i>	tohnehree'koh
asparagus	<i>ūdo</i>	oo'doh
beans	<i>mame</i>	mah'meh
beech-tree	<i>buna</i>	boo'nah
beetroot	<i>aka-daikon</i>	ah'kah-di'kohn
birch	<i>kaba-no-ki</i>	kah'bah-noh-kee
cabbage	<i>kabeji</i>	kah-beh-jee
carrot	<i>ninjin</i>	neen'jeen
cauliflower	<i>hana-kabeji</i>	hah'nah-kah-beh-jee
celery	<i>sereri</i>	seh-reh-ree
cherry (eating)	<i>sakurambo</i>	sahkoorahn'boh
cucumber	<i>kyūri</i>	kee-oo'ree
figs	<i>ichijiku</i>	eecheejee'koo
fir-tree	<i>momi</i>	moh'mee
grapes	<i>budō</i>	boodoh'
leaf	<i>ha</i>	hah
lemon	<i>yuzu</i>	yoo'dzoo
lettuce	<i>retasu</i>	reh-tah's'
lily	<i>yuri</i>	yoo'ree
lime	<i>raimu</i>	ri'-moo
melon	<i>uri, makuwa-uri</i>	oo'ree, mah-koo'wah-oo'-
nut	<i>mi</i>	mee [ree
oak-tree	<i>kashi</i>	kah'shee
peach	<i>momo</i>	moh'moh
pear	<i>nashi</i>	nah'shee
peas (green)	<i>endo-mame</i>	en'doh-mah'meh
pine (tree)	<i>matsū-no-ki</i>	mah'ts'-noh-kee
pineapple	<i>anasu</i>	ah-nah-nah-s'
plum	<i>sumomo</i>	soomoh'moh
potatoes	<i>jaga-imo</i>	jah'ngah-ee'moh

English	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
rose	<i>bara</i>	bal'h'rah
spinach	<i>hōrensō</i>	hoh'rensoh
strawberry	<i>oranda-ichigo</i>	ohrahn'dah-eechee'ngoh
tomato	<i>aka-nasu</i>	ah'kah-nah' soo
tree, wood	<i>ki</i>	kee
tulip	<i>ukkonko</i>	ook-kohn'koh
turnip	<i>kabu</i>	kah'boo
vine (grape)	<i>budō-zuru</i>	boodoh'-dzoo'roo
violet	<i>sumiresō</i>	soo-mee-reh-sok'
walnut	<i>kurumi</i>	kooroo'mee

7. Colours. (*Iro.*)

Black	<i>kuroi</i>	kooroy'
blue	<i>asagi-iro</i>	ah-sah'nghee-ee'roh
brown	<i>tobi-iro</i>	toh'bee-ee'roh
crimson	<i>shō-jō-hi</i>	shoh-joh-hee
dark	<i>koi</i>	koy
green	<i>aoi, midori-iro</i>	ah-oy, meedoh'ree-ee'roh
grey	<i>nedzumi-iro</i>	neh-dzoo'mee-ee'roh
light (pale)	<i>usui</i>	oo-soo'ee
pink	<i>toki-iro</i>	toh'kee-ee'roh
purple	<i>murasaki-iro</i>	moorahsah'kee-ee'roh
red	<i>akai, aka-iro</i>	ah-ki, ahkah-ee'roh
scarlet	<i>hi-iro</i>	hee-ee'roh
violet	<i>kikyō-iro</i>	kee-k(ee)yoh'-ee'roh
white	<i>shiroi, shiro-iro</i>	shee-roy, shee'roh-ee'roh
yellow	<i>ki-iro, kii roi</i>	kee-ee'roh, kee-roy'

8. Times and Seasons. (*Jikoku, Jisetsu.*)

(For Conversations see page 93.)

Afternoon	<i>hiru-sugi</i>	hee'roo-soo'nghee
Christmas	<i>kurisumasu</i>	koo-ree-soo-mah-soo
dawn	<i>ake-gata</i>	ah'keh-ngah'tah
day	<i>hi</i>	hee
days of the week	<i>shū-kan no hi</i>	shoo-kalm hoh hee
Sunday	<i>nichiyōbi</i>	nee'chee-yoh'bee
Monday	<i>getsuyōbi</i>	geh-tsoo-yoh'bee
Tuesday	<i>kwayōbi</i>	k(w)ah-yoh'bee
Wednesday	<i>suiyōbi</i>	soo-ee-yoh'bee
Thursday	<i>mokuyōbi</i>	moh-koo-yoh'bee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Friday	<i>kin-yōbi</i>	keen-yoh'bee
Saturday	<i>doyōbi</i>	doh-yoh'bee
day-time	<i>hiru</i>	hee'roo
Easter	<i>iisuta</i>	ee'soo-tah
evening	<i>yūgata, ban</i>	yoo'ngah-tah, bahn
every day	<i>mainichi</i>	mi-nee'chee
fortnight	<i>ni-shū-kan</i>	nee-shoo-kahn
Good-Friday	<i>gū-furaide</i>	goo-foo-ri'deh
holiday	<i>sai-jitsu</i>	si-jee'tsoo
hour	<i>ichi-jikan</i>	ee-chee-jee'kahn
—, half-an-	<i>han-jikan</i>	hahn-jee'kahn
mid day, noon	<i>hiru</i>	hee'roo
midnight	<i>yonaka</i>	yoh-nah'kah
minute	<i>ip-pun</i>	eep-poon
month	<i>hito-tsuki</i>	sh'toh-tsoo'kee
months (the)	<i>tsuki</i>	tsoo'kee
January	<i>shō-gwatsu</i>	shoh-ng(w)ah'tsoo
February	<i>ni-gwatsu</i>	nee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
March	<i>san-gwatsu</i>	sahn-ng(w)ah'tsoo
April	<i>shi-gwatsu</i>	shee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
May	<i>go-gwatsu</i>	goh-ng(w)ah'tsoo
June	<i>roku-gwatsu</i>	roh'koo-ng(w)ah'tsoo
July	<i>shichi-gwatsu</i>	sh(ee)chee'ng(w)ah'tsoo
August	<i>hachi-gwatsu</i>	hah'chee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
September	<i>ku-gwatsu</i>	koo-ng(w)ah'tsoo
October	<i>jū-gwatsu</i>	joo-ng(w)ah'tsoo
November	<i>jū-ichi-gwatsu</i>	joo-ee'chee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
December	<i>jū ni-gwatsu</i>	joo nee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
morning	<i>asa</i>	ah'sah
night	<i>ban, yoru</i>	bahn, yoh'roo
quarter (3 months)	<i>sanga-getsu</i>	sahn'ngah-geh'tsoo
seasons, the four	<i>shi-ki</i>	shee-kee
Spring	<i>haru</i>	hah'roo
Summer	<i>natsu</i>	nah'ts'
Autumn	<i>aki</i>	ah'kee
Winter	<i>fuyu</i>	foo'yoo
second	<i>kata-toki</i>	kah'tah-toh'kee
sunrise	<i>hi-no-de</i>	hee-noh-deh
sunset	<i>hi-no-iri</i>	hee-noh-ee'ree
time	<i>toki</i>	toh'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to-day	<i>konnichi, kyō*</i>	kohn-nee'chee, kee-oh'
to-morrow	<i>myonichi, ashita*</i>	mee-oh-nee'chee, ah'-sh'tah
— morning	<i>ashita no asa</i>	ahsh'tah noh ah'sah
to-night	<i>komban, kon-ya</i>	kohm'bahn, kohn-yah
twilight	<i>kure-gata</i>	koo'reh-ngah'tah
week	<i>issshūkan</i>	ees-shoo'kahn
year	<i>toshi</i>	toh'shee
yearly	<i>mai-nen</i>	mi-nen
yesterday	<i>kinō, sakujitsu†</i>	keenoh', sah-koo-jee'tsoo

9. Town and Country. (*Machi to inaka.*)

(For Conversations see page 93.)

Bridge	<i>hashi</i>	hah'shee
building (edifice)	<i>tatemono</i>	tahteh-moh'noh
bush	<i>kusamura</i>	koosah-moo'rah
country	<i>inaka</i>	eenah'kah
ditch	<i>hori, dobu</i>	hoh'ree, doli'boo
farm	<i>hata, denji</i>	hah'tah, den'jee
fence	<i>kaki</i>	kah'kee
field	<i>hatake</i>	hahtah'keh
foot-path	<i>ko-michi</i>	koh-mee'chee
forest	<i>mori</i>	moh'ree
gate	<i>mon</i>	mohn
grass	<i>shiba</i>	shee'bah
hay	<i>magusa</i>	mah-ngoo'sah
hut	<i>koya</i>	koh'yah [doh'yah
inn	<i>hatago-ya, yadoya</i>	hah-tah'ngoh-yah, yah-
lane	<i>hoso-michi</i>	hoh'soh-mee'chee
market	<i>ichi</i>	ee'chee
meadow	<i>maki-ba</i>	mah'kee-bah
mile	<i>ichi-mairu</i>	ee'chee-mi'roo
mill-wheel	<i>mizu-guruma</i>	mee'dzoo-ngooroo'mah
monument	<i>kinen-pi</i>	kee'nen-pee
palace	<i>kyūjō, goten</i>	kee-oojoh, goh'ten
police-station	<i>keisatsū-jo</i>	kaysah'ts'-joh
prison	<i>kangoku</i>	kahn-ngoh'koo
river	<i>kawa</i>	kah'wah
road	<i>michi</i>	mee'chee

* Less polite.

† More polite.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
school	<i>gakkō</i>	<i>gahk-koh'</i>
shepherd	<i>hitsuji-kai</i>	<i>hee-tsoo'jee-ki</i>
shop	<i>mise</i>	<i>mee'seh</i>
street	<i>tōri, machi</i>	<i>toh'ree, mah'chee</i>
town	<i>tokai, machi</i>	<i>toh-ki', mah'chee</i>
valley	<i>tani</i>	<i>tah'nee</i>
village	<i>mura</i>	<i>moo'rah</i>
well, a	<i>ido</i>	<i>ee'doh</i>
wood, a	<i>mori</i>	<i>moh'ree</i>

10. Mankind : Relations. (*Ningen : Shinrui.*)

Aunt	<i>oba</i>	<i>oh'bah</i>
boy	<i>musūko</i>	<i>moo's'koh</i>
brother	<i>kyō-dai</i>	<i>kee-oh'-di</i>
brother-in-law	<i>ko-jū-to</i>	<i>koh-joo-toh</i>
child	<i>ko, kodomo</i>	<i>koh, koh-doh'moh</i>
cousin	<i>itoko</i>	<i>ee-toh'koh</i>
daughter	<i>musūme</i>	<i>moo's'meh</i>
daughter-in-law	<i>uchi no yome</i>	<i>oo'chee noh yoh'meh</i>
family	<i>iye</i>	<i>ee'yeh</i>
father	<i>chichi</i>	<i>chee'chee</i>
father-in-law	<i>shūto</i>	<i>shoo'toh</i>
girl	<i>musūme</i>	<i>moo's'meh</i>
granddaughter	<i>mago-musūme</i>	<i>mah'ngoh-moo's'meh</i>
grandfather	<i>ojū-san</i>	<i>oh-jee'sahn</i>
grandmother	<i>obā-san</i>	<i>oh-bah'sahn</i>
grandson	<i>mago</i>	<i>mah'ngoh</i>
husband	<i>otto</i>	<i>oh't'oh</i>
man	<i>otoko</i>	<i>oh-toh'koh</i>
marriage	<i>kekkon</i>	<i>kek'kohn</i>
mother	<i>ha-ha</i>	<i>hah-hah</i>
mother-in-law	<i>shūto-me</i>	<i>shoo'toh-meh</i>
nephew	<i>oi</i>	<i>oy</i>
niece	<i>me</i>	<i>meh</i>
parents	<i>oya, ryō-shin</i>	<i>oh'yah, ryoh'-sheen</i>
relations	<i>shinrui</i>	<i>sheen-roo'ee</i>
sister (elder)	<i>ane</i>	<i>ah'neh</i>
— (younger)	<i>imōto</i>	<i>ee-moh'toh</i>
sister-in-law	<i>kojyūtome</i>	<i>koh-jee-oo'toh-meh</i>
son	<i>musuko</i>	<i>moo's'koh</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
son-in-law	<i>muko</i>	moo'koh
uncle	<i>oji</i>	oh'jee
widow	<i>goke</i>	goh'keh
widower	<i>yamome</i>	yah-moh'meh
wife	<i>nyōbo</i>	nee-oh'boh
woman	<i>onna</i>	ohn'nah

11. The Human Body. (*Jintai ; karada.*)

(See Conversations on Health, page 91.)

Ankle	<i>ashi-kubi</i>	ah'shee-koo'bee
arm	<i>ude</i>	oo'deh
back	<i>senaka</i>	seh-nah'kah
beard	<i>hige</i>	hee'ngheh
body	<i>karada</i>	kahrah'dah
bones	<i>hone</i>	hoh'neh
bowels	<i>harawata</i>	hahrahwah'tah
brain	<i>nō</i>	noh
breast, chest	<i>munō</i>	moo'neh
chin	<i>ago</i>	ah'ngoh
ear (external)	<i>mimi</i>	mee'mee
elbow	<i>hiji</i>	hee'jee
eye	<i>me</i>	meh
face	<i>kao</i>	kah'oh
fingers	<i>yubi</i>	yoo'bee
foot	<i>ashi</i>	ah'shee
hair	<i>atama-no-ke</i>	ah-tah'mah-noh-keh
hand	<i>te</i>	teh
head	<i>atama</i>	ah-tah'mah
heart	<i>shin-no-zo</i>	sheen-noh-zoh
knee	<i>hiza</i>	hee'zah
leg	<i>ashi</i>	ah'shee
limbs	<i>te-ashi</i>	teh-ah'shee
lips	<i>kuchi-biru</i>	koo'chee-bee'roo
liver	<i>kimo, kan-no-zō</i>	kee'moh, kahn-noh-zoh
lungs	<i>hai-no-zō</i>	hi-noh-zoh
moustache	<i>uwa hige</i>	oo'wah hee'ngheh
mouth	<i>kuchi</i>	koo'chee
neck	<i>kubi</i>	koo'bee
nose	<i>hana</i>	hah'nah
shoulders	<i>kata</i>	kah'tah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
side	<i>waki</i>	wah'kee
skin	<i>kawa</i>	kah'wah
stomach	<i>i, i-bukuro</i>	ee, ee-bookoo'roh
teeth	<i>ha</i>	hah
throat	<i>nodo</i>	noh'doh
thumb	<i>oya-yubi</i>	oh'yah-yoo'bee
toe	<i>ashi-no-yubi</i>	ah'shee-no-yoo'bee
tongue	<i>shita</i>	sh(ee)tah'
wrist	<i>te-kubi</i>	teh-koo'bee

12. Health. (*Karada no ambai.*)

(For Conversations see page 94.)

Ambulance	<i>kega-nin guruma</i>	keh-ngah-neen goo-roo'-
bandage	<i>hōtai</i>	hoh'ti [mah]
bite	<i>kami-kizu</i>	kah'mee-kee'dzoo
blind person (a)	<i>mekyūa</i>	meh-koo'rah
bruise	<i>uchi-mi</i>	oo'chee-mee
burn	<i>yakedo</i>	yahkeh'doh
chemist	<i>yakuten</i>	yah-koo'ten
chill	<i>samuke</i>	sahmoo'keh
—, to catch a	<i>kaze wo hiku</i>	kah'zeh woh hee'koo
contagion	<i>densen</i>	den'sen
corns	<i>kutsū-mame</i>	koo'ts'-mah'meh
cough	<i>seki</i>	seh'kee
cure, to	<i>naosu</i>	nah'oh-s'
dentist	<i>ha-isha</i>	lah-ee'shah
diarrhœa	<i>kudashi, geri</i>	koo-dah'shee, gheh'ree
disease, illness	<i>byō-ki, yamai</i>	bee-oh'kee, yah-mi'
doctor	<i>isha</i>	ee'shah
doctor's fee	<i>yakurei</i>	yahkooray'
faint, to	<i>kizetsū suru</i>	kee-zeh'ts' soo'roo
fever	<i>netsū</i>	neh'ts'
fracture	<i>dankotsū</i>	dahm-koh'ts'
gout	<i>tsū-fū</i>	tsoo-foo
headache	<i>dzu-tsū</i>	dzoo-tsoo
hospital	<i>byōin</i>	bee-oh'een
ill, sick [rare]	<i>fu-kwai, byō-ki</i>	foo-k(w)i, bee-oh-kee
indigestion (tempo-)	<i>shoku-atari</i>	shoh'koo-ah-tah'ree
— (chronic)	<i>i-byō</i>	ee-bee-oh'
inflammation	<i>kinshō</i>	keen-shoh'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
medicine	<i>kusuri</i>	koosoo'ree
ointment	<i>kō-yaku</i>	koh-yah'koo
pain	<i>itami</i>	eetah'mee
pill	<i>gwanyaku</i>	gwahn-yah'koo
poison	<i>doku-yaku</i>	doh'koo-yah'koo
poultice	<i>pappu</i>	pahp'poo
prescription	<i>shohō-yaki</i>	shoh-hoh'-ngah'kee
scald	<i>yakedo</i>	yahkeh'doh
sea-sickness	<i>funa-yoi</i>	foo'nah-yoy
sore throat	<i>nodo kataru</i>	noh-doh kahtah'roo
sprain	<i>kujiki</i>	koojee'kee
tonic	<i>kyōsō-zai, oginai-gusuri</i>	kee-oh-soh-zi, oh-nghee-ni'ngoo-soo'ree
wound	<i>kega</i>	keh'ngah

13. Food and Drink. (*Shokumotsu to nomi mono.*)

(See also pages 15 to 18. For Conversations see pages 90—92.)

Bacon	<i>shiwo-buta, beikon</i>	shee'wo-bootah, bay'kohn
beef	<i>ushi, gyū-niku</i>	oo'shee, ghee-oo'-nee'koo
beef-steak	<i>bifu-teki</i>	bee'foo-teh'kee
beer, ale	<i>biiru</i>	bee'roo
bottle	<i>tokkuri</i>	tohk-koo'ree
bread	<i>pan</i>	pahn
—, brown	<i>kuro-pan</i>	koo'roh-pahn
breakfast	<i>asa-han</i>	ah'sah-hahn
butter	<i>bata</i>	bah'tah
cake	<i>kwashi</i>	k(w)ah'shee
cheese	<i>chiisu</i>	chee'soo
chocolate	<i>chokoretsū</i>	chohkohreh'ts'
cigar	<i>shigaru</i>	shee-ngah'roo
coffee	<i>kōhii</i>	koh'hee
cream	<i>kuriimu</i>	kooree'moo
dinner	<i>ya-shoku</i>	yah-shoh'koo
eggs	<i>tamago</i>	tah-mah'ngoh
fat (meat)	<i>shiromi</i>	sheeroh'mee
flour	<i>udonko</i>	oodohn'koh
ham	<i>hamu</i>	hah'moo
jam	<i>jami</i>	jah'mee
lamb	<i>ko-hitsuji</i>	koh-hee-tsoo'jee
lean	<i>akami</i>	ah-kah'mee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
lemonade	<i>ramune</i>	rahmoo'neh
meat	<i>niku</i>	nee'koo
milk	<i>ushi no chichi</i>	oo'shee noh chee'chee
mustard	<i>karashi</i>	kahrah'shee
mutton	<i>maten, hitsuji no</i>	mah'ten, hee-tsoo'jee noh
oil	<i>abura</i> [<i>niku</i>]	ahboo'rah [nee'koo]
onion	<i>negi</i>	neh'nghee
pepper	<i>koshō</i>	koh-shoh'
pork	<i>buta no niku</i>	boo'tah noh nee'koo
pudding	<i>purin</i>	poo'reen
rice (plant)	<i>ine</i>	ee'neh
— (grain)	<i>kome</i>	koh'meh
— (boiled)	<i>meshi</i>	meh'shee
salad	<i>sarado</i>	sahrah'doh
salt	<i>shiwo</i>	shee'woh
sausage	<i>sashidzu</i>	sah-shee'dzoo
soda-water	<i>sōda-midzū</i>	soh'dah-mee'dz'
soup	<i>soppu</i>	sohp'poo
sugar	<i>satō</i>	sahtoh'
supper	<i>yūmeshi, yuhan</i>	yoo'meh-shee, yoo-hahn
tea	<i>cha</i>	chah
tobacco	<i>tabako</i>	tahbah'koh
veal	<i>ko-ushi no niku</i>	koh-oo'shee noh nee'koo
vegetables	<i>yasai-mono</i>	yahsi'-moh'noh
vinegar	<i>su</i>	soo
water (drinking)	<i>nomi-midzū</i>	noh'mee-mee'dz'
wine	<i>budōshu</i>	boodoh'shoo

14. Cooking and Eating Utensils. (*Ryōri to dōgu.*)

(For Shopping see page 101.)

Basin (slop-)	<i>koboshi</i>	kohboh'shee
coffee-pot	<i>kōhii yakan</i>	koh'hee yah'kahn
cruet-stand	<i>yakumi-tate</i>	yahkoo'mee-tah'teh
cup	<i>wan</i>	wahn
dish	<i>naga-sara</i>	nah'ngah-sah'rah
fork	<i>niku-sashi, hoko</i>	nee'koo-sah'shee, hoh'-
glass (tumbler)	<i>koppu</i>	kohp'poo [koh]
kettle	<i>tetsubin</i>	teh-tsoo'been
knife	<i>hōchō, naifu</i>	hoh'choh, ni'foo
oven	<i>sutobu</i>	sootoh'boo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
plate	<i>sara</i>	sah'rah
saucepan, pot	<i>nabe</i>	nah'beh
saucer	<i>uke-zara</i>	oo'keh-zah-rah
serviette	<i>kuchi-fuki</i>	koo'chee-foo'kee
spoon	<i>saji</i>	sah'jee
—, table-	<i>okii-saji</i>	oh-kee'-sah'jee
—, tea-	<i>cha-saji</i>	chah-sah'jee
table-cloth	<i>teburu-kake</i>	teh-boo'roo-kah'keh
tea-pot	<i>dobin</i>	dohbeen'
tray	<i>bon</i>	bohn
wineglass	<i>saka-dzuki</i>	sah'kah-dzoo'kee

15. Dress and Dressing. (*Ifu ku nado.*)

(See also Vocabulary 16, and Shopping, p. 101.)

Bracelet	<i>udewa</i>	oodeh'wah
braces	<i>zubon-dzuri</i>	dzoo'bohn-dzoo'ree
brooch	<i>eri-dome</i>	eh'ree-doh'meh
brush	<i>burashī</i>	boorah'sh'
button	<i>botan</i>	boh'tahn
button-hook	<i>botan-kake</i>	boh'tahn-kah'keh
calico	<i>mempu</i>	mem'poo
cap	<i>shappu</i>	shalip'poo
cloak, cape	<i>kappa</i>	kahp'pah [sh'
clothes-brush	<i>kimono no burashī</i>	keemoh'noh noh boorah'
coat	<i>kimono, kotto</i>	keemoh'noh, koht-toh
comb	<i>kushi</i>	koo'shee
cotton	<i>momen</i>	moh'men
dress (lady's)	<i>onna-no-kimono</i>	ohn'nah-noh-keemoh'noh
dressing-gown	<i>yukata</i>	yoo-kah-tah
evening-dress	<i>reifuku</i>	ray-foo'koo
flannel	<i>fūraneru</i>	f'rah-neh'roo
flannelette	<i>men-neru</i>	men-neh'roo
gaiters	<i>kyahan</i>	kee-ah'hahn
garters	<i>tabi-dome</i>	tah'bee-doh'meh
gloves	<i>te-bukuro</i>	teh-bookoo'roh
hair-pin	<i>kanzashi</i>	kahn-zah'shee
hat	<i>bōshi</i>	boh'shee
jewellery	<i>kin-gin-zaiku</i>	keen-ngheen-zi'koo
lace	<i>reisu</i>	ray'soo
linen	<i>rinneru</i>	reen-neh'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
muslin	<i>kanreisha</i>	kahn-ray'shah
necktie	<i>erikazari, nekitai</i>	eh-reekah-zah'ree, neh-
needle	<i>hari</i>	hah'ree [kee-ti'
overcoat	<i>gwaito</i>	g(w)i'toh
parasol	<i>hi-gasa</i>	hee-ngah'sah
pins	<i>tome-bari</i>	toh'meh-bah'ree
pocket	<i>kakushi</i>	kah-koo'shee
purse	<i>kane-ire, saifu</i>	kah'neh-ee'reh, si'foo
rain-coat; water-	<i>ama-gappa</i>	ah'mah-ngahp'pah
razor [proof	<i>kami-sori</i>	kah'mee-soh'ree
ring	<i>yubiwa</i>	yoobee'wah
scissors	<i>hasami</i>	hahsah'mee
silk	<i>kinu</i>	kee'noo
skirt	<i>suso</i>	soo'soh
soap	<i>shabon</i>	shah'bohn
tooth-brush	<i>haburashi</i>	hah-boorah'shee
towel	<i>tenugui</i>	teh-noo-ngoo'ee
trousers	<i>zubon</i>	dzoo'bohn
umbrella	<i>kōmori-gasa</i>	koh'mohree-gah'sah
— (Japanese)	<i>kasa</i>	kah'sah
watch	<i>kwai-chiū-dokei</i>	k(w)i-cheeo'-doh-kay'
wool	<i>rasha, ke</i>	rah'shah, keh

16. Washing List. (*Sentaku Kuchigaki.*)

N.B.—To express	“lady's,”	prefix	“ <i>fujin no</i> ”	(foo'jeen noh).
“	“children's,”	“	“ <i>kodomo no</i> ”	(kohdoh'moh noh).
“	“silk,”	“	“ <i>kinu no</i> ”	(kee'noo noh).
“	“woollen,”	“	“ <i>ke no</i> ”	(keh noh).
“	“cotton,”	“	“ <i>momen no</i> ”	(moh'men noh).

Aprons, pinafores	<i>mae-kake, hiza-kake</i>	mah'eh- (or hee'zah-)
bath-, dressing-	<i>yūkata</i>	yoo'kah-tah [kah'keh
blankets [gowns	<i>furanketto</i>	foorahnket'toh
bodices	<i>bojisu</i>	boh-jee'soo
caps	<i>shappo</i>	shahp'poh
chemises	<i>onna jiban</i>	olin'nah jee'bahn
collars, linen	<i>kara</i>	kah'rah
—, lace	<i>kara no reisu</i>	kah'rah noh ray'soo
coverlets	<i>nedai kake</i>	neh-di' kah'keh
cuffs	<i>kafusu</i>	kah-foo'soo
drawers	<i>shita-momohiki</i>	shee'tah-mohmohhee'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
dresses, gowns	<i>onna no kimono</i>	ohn'nah noh keemoh'noh
flannel waistcoats	<i>fūraneru no chokki</i>	f'rah-neh'roo noh chohk'- kee [neh-kee-ti]
neckties	<i>eri-kazari, nekitai</i>	eh'ree-kahzah'ree,
night-dresses	<i>nemaki</i>	neh-mah'kee
petticoats	<i>onna no shita-gi</i>	ohn'nah noh sheetah'ngée
pillow-cases	<i>makura-bukuro</i>	mahkoo'rah bookoo'roh
pocket-handker-	<i>hanafuki, hankechi</i>	hahnahfoo'kee, hahnkeh-
serviettes [chiefs]	<i>kuchi-fuki</i>	koo'chee-foo'kee [chee
sheets	<i>shiitsū</i>	sheets'
shirts [jamas]	<i>jiban</i>	jee'bahn
sleeping-suits (py-	<i>nemaki</i>	neh-mah'kee
socks (pairs)	<i>kutsu-shita</i>	koo'tsoo-sh'tah
stockings „	<i>naga-kutsu-shita</i>	nah'ngah-kootsoo-sh'tah
table-cloths	<i>teburu-kake</i>	tehboo'roo-kah'keh
towels	<i>tenugui</i>	tehnoo-ngoo'ee
under-vests	<i>shita-jiban</i>	sheetah'-jeebahn'

17. House and Furniture. (*Iye to Dōgu.*)

(See also **Voca ulary** 11, page 25, and **Shopping**, page 191.)

Arm-chair	<i>hiji-kake-isu</i>	hee'jee-kah'keh-ee'soo
basket	<i>kago</i>	kah'ngoh
bed	<i>ne-dai</i>	neh-di'
bedroom	<i>ne-ma</i>	neh-mah
bell	<i>rin</i>	reen
blind	<i>mado-kake</i>	mahdoh-kahkeh
book-case	<i>honbako</i>	hohnbah'koh
box	<i>hako</i>	hah'koh
broom	<i>hōki</i>	hoh'kee
candle	<i>rōsoku</i>	roh'soh-koo
candlestick	<i>te-shoku</i>	teh-shoh'koo
carpet	<i>jū-tan, mōsen</i>	joo-tahn, moh'sen
ceiling	<i>tenjō</i>	tenjoh'
cellar	<i>ana-gura</i>	ah'nah-ngoo'rah
chair	<i>isu</i>	ee'soo
chest of drawers	<i>tansu</i>	tahn'soo
chimney	<i>kemu-dashi</i>	keh'moo-dah'shee
clock	<i>tokei</i>	toh-kay'
closet (w.c.)	<i>benjo</i>	ben'joh
coal	<i>sekitan</i>	seh-kee'tahn

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
counterpane	<i>ne-dai no uwa-kake</i>	neh-di' noh oo'wah-kah'-
cupboard	<i>to-dana</i>	toh-dah'nah [keh
curtains	<i>maku, to bari</i>	mah'koo, toh bah'ree
cushion	<i>zabuton</i>	zahboo' tohn
dining-hall	<i>shoku-do</i>	shoh'koo-doh
dining-room	<i>shokujii no ma</i>	shoh-koojé' noh mah
door	<i>to</i>	toh
drawing-room	<i>kyaku no ma</i>	kee-ah'koo noh mah
electric light	<i>denki-to</i>	den'kee-toh
fender	<i>hiyoke</i>	hee-yoh'keh
floor	<i>yuka</i>	yoo'kah
garden	<i>niwa</i>	nee'wah
grate (fire-)	<i>stobu</i>	stoh'boo
key	<i>kagi</i>	kah'nghee
kitchen	<i>daidokoro</i>	di-dohkoh'roh
lamp	<i>rampu</i>	rahm'poo
larder	<i>niku-beya</i>	nee'koo-beh'yah
library	<i>shosai</i>	shoh-si'
light	<i>akari</i>	ah-kah'ree
lock	<i>jōmae</i>	joh'mah-eh
looking-glass	<i>kagami</i>	kah-ngah'mee
matches	<i>machi</i>	mah'chee
passage	<i>rōka</i>	roh'kah
piano	<i>piyano</i>	pee-yah'noh
picture	<i>gaku</i>	gah'koo
pillow	<i>makura</i>	mahkoo'rah
poker	<i>hikaki</i>	heekah'kee
roof	<i>yane</i>	yah'neh
room	<i>heya, zashiki</i>	heh'yah, zah-shee'kee
seat	<i>seki, za</i>	seh'kee, zah
sheets	<i>uwa-shiki, shiitsū</i>	oo'wah shee'kee, shee'ts'
shovel	<i>shabah</i>	shah'bah
sideboard	<i>tana</i>	tah'nah
staircase	<i>hashigodan</i>	hah-shee-ngoh'dahn
stairs	<i>hashigo</i>	hah-shee'ngoh
table	<i>teburu</i>	teh-boo'roo
table-cloth	<i>teburu kake</i>	teh-boo'roo kah'keh
tiles	<i>kawara</i>	kahwah'rah
tongs	<i>hi-basami</i>	hee-bahsah'mee
verandah	<i>engawa</i>	en-ngah'wah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
wall	<i>kabe</i>	kah'beh
wardrobe	<i>i-fuku todana</i>	ee-foo'koo tohdah'nah
window	<i>mado</i>	mah'doh

18. Religion. (*Shū-kyō.*)

Almighty God	<i>Zennō no kami</i>	zennoh' noh kah'mee
altar	<i>saidan</i>	si'dahn
angel	<i>ten-nin</i>	ten-neen
apostle	<i>apostoro</i>	ah-pos-toh'roh
baptise, to	<i>senrei wo okonau</i>	sen-ray' woh ohkoh-now'
baptism	<i>senrei</i>	sen-ray'
believe, to	<i>shinkō-suru</i>	sheenkoh'-soo'roo
believer	<i>shinja</i>	sheen'jah
bible	<i>seisho, baiburu</i>	say'shoh, bi'boo-roo
Bible Society	<i>seisho gwaisha</i>	say'shoh g(w)i'shah
burial	<i>sō-rei</i>	soh-ray
cemetery	<i>haka-sho, bodai-sho</i>	hah'kah-shoh, boh-di'-
charity (love)	<i>ai</i>	i [shoh]
Christian	<i>kirisūto-shinja</i>	keeree's'toh-sheen'jah
Christianity	<i>kirisūto-kyō</i>	keeree's'toh-kee-oh
church (believers)	<i>kyō-kwai</i>	kee-oh'-k(w)i
clergyman	<i>bōzu, senkyō-shi</i>	boh-dzoo, sen-koh-shee
Commandments,	<i>jik-kai</i>	jeek-ki
Communion [the	<i>seisan-shiki</i>	say-sahn-sh'kee
conscience	<i>honskin</i>	hohn-sheen
conversion	<i>kaishin</i>	ki'sheen
Creator, Maker	<i>Zō-butsū-sha</i>	dzoh'boots'-shah
Cross, the	<i>jūjika</i>	joo'jeekah
death	<i>shi</i>	shee
devil	<i>akuma</i>	ahkoo'mah
divine	<i>kami no</i>	kah'mee noh
duty	<i>gimu</i>	ghee'moo
epistle	<i>fumi</i>	foo'mee
eternal, everlasting	<i>ei-kyū, no</i>	ay-kee-oo, noh [chee
eternal life	<i>ei-kyū no inochi</i>	ay-kee-oo noh ee-noh'-
evil (<i>adj.</i>)	<i>warui, ashiki</i>	wah-roo'ee, ah-shee'kee
evil (<i>n.</i>)	<i>aku</i>	ah'koo
faith	<i>shinkō</i>	sheenkoh'
faithful (<i>adj.</i>)	<i>makoto naru, shin-jitsu naru</i>	mahkoh'toh nah'roo, sheen-jeet'soo nah'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
forgive, to	<i>yurusu</i>	yoo-roo'soo
forgiveness	<i>yurushi, kamben</i>	yoo-roo'shee, kahm'ben
glory	<i>kagayaki</i>	kah-ngah-yah'kee
God	<i>Kami, Tenshū</i>	kah'mee, ten'sh'
goodness	<i>zen-ji</i>	zen-jee
gospel	<i>fuku-in</i>	foo'koo-een
grace	<i>megumi</i>	meh-ngoo'mee
happiness	<i>kwairaku</i>	k(w)i-rah'koo
heart	<i>kokoro</i>	kohkoh'roh
heaven	<i>ten</i>	ten
hell (Gehenna)	<i>jigoku</i>	jee-ngoh'koo
-- (Hades)	<i>yomiji</i>	yoh-mee'jee
holiness	<i>shinsei</i>	sheensay'
holy spirit	<i>seirei</i>	sayray'
hope	<i>nozomi</i>	noh-zoh'mee
humility	<i>kenson</i>	ken'sohn
hymn	<i>sambi-ka</i>	sahm'bee-kah
hymn-book	<i>sambi-ka bon</i>	sahm'bee-kah bohn
immortality	<i>eisei</i>	aysay'
infinite	<i>saigen naki</i>	si'ngheh nah'kee
intercessor	<i>kwankai</i>	k(w)ahn-ki'
Jesus Christ	<i>Yaso Kirisūto</i>	yah'soh keeree's'toh
justice [ven]	<i>seigi</i>	say'nghee
Kingdom of Hea-	<i>ten-koku</i>	ten-koh'koo
Lamb of God	<i>Kami no ko-hitsuji</i>	kah'mee noh koh-hee-
life	<i>inochi</i>	eenoh'chee [tsoo'jee
Lord	<i>Shu</i>	shoo
Lord's Supper	<i>Shu no ban-san</i>	shoo noli bahn-sahn
love	<i>itsukushimi</i>	eetsookooshee'mee
lust	<i>niku-yoku</i>	nee'koo-yoh'koo
mass (Christian)	<i>dai-hō-e</i>	di-hoh-eh
— (Buddhist)	<i>tsuizen</i>	tsoo-ee-zen
mediator	<i>kwankai</i>	k(w)ahn-ki
meekness	<i>kenson</i>	ken-sohn
mercy	<i>megumi</i>	meh-ngoo'mee
minister	<i>kwaiishi</i>	k(w)i'shee [nghee
miracle	<i>shimpen, fushigi</i>	sheem'pen, foo-shee'-
missionary	<i>senkyō-shi</i>	senkee-oh'shee
morality	<i>dōtoku</i>	doh'tohkoo
mortal	<i>shinu beki</i>	shee'noo beh'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
New Testament	<i>shin-yaku Zen-sho</i>	sheen-yah'koo zen-shoh
obedience	<i>shūtagau-koto</i>	sheetah'ngow-koh'toh
offertory	<i>kenkin</i>	ken-keen
Old Testament	<i>kyūyaku Zen-sho</i>	kee-oo'yahkoo zen-shoh
parable	<i>tatōe-banashi</i>	tahtoh'eh-bah-nah' shee
pardon	<i>yurushi</i>	yooroo'shee
peace	<i>anraku</i>	ahn-rah'koo
pity	<i>awaremi</i>	ahwahreh'mee
praise	<i>homare</i>	hohmah'reh
prayer	<i>inori</i>	ee-noh'ree
priest	<i>bōzu</i>	boh'dzoo
Protestant	<i>shin-kyō-to</i>	sheen-kee-oh-toh
Protestantism	<i>shin-kyō</i>	sheen-kee-oh'
Providence	<i>shin-sei</i>	sheen-say
pulpit	<i>kōdan</i>	koh'dahn
purity	<i>keppaku</i>	kep-pah'koo
reconciliation	<i>yawaragi</i>	yah-wah-rah'nghee
Redeemer	<i>Kyū-sei-shu</i>	kee-oo'-say-shoo
redemption	<i>kyū-sei</i>	kee-oo'-say
religion	<i>shūkyō</i>	shoo-kee-oh
repentance	<i>kō-kai</i>	koh-ki
resurrection	<i>fukkwatsū</i>	fook-k(w)ah'ts'
righteousness	<i>gi, sei-gi</i>	ghee, say'nghee
Roman Catholic	<i>ten-shu-kyō-to</i>	ten-shoo-keeoh'-toh
Sabbath, the	<i>ansoku-nichi</i>	ahnsoh'koo-nee'chee
sacrament	<i>sakuramento</i>	sah-k'rahmen'toh
sacred	<i>sei naru</i>	say nah'roo
sacrifice	<i>gi-sei</i>	ghee-say'
salvation	<i>sukui, kyū-shō</i>	sookoo'ee, kee-oo-shoh
Saviour, the	<i>Kyū-sei-shu</i>	kee-oo'-say-shoo
Scripture, the	<i>seisho</i>	say'shoh
selfishness	<i>shū-yoku</i>	shee-yoh'koo
sermon	<i>sekkyō</i>	sek-kee-oh'
service, divine	<i>reihai-shiki</i>	ray-hi'-shee'kee
sin	<i>tsumi</i>	tsoo'mee
sinner	<i>tsumi-bito</i>	tsoo'mee bee'toh
Son of God	<i>Kami no ko</i>	kah'mee noh koh
sorrow	<i>nageki</i>	nah'nghe-kee
soul	<i>tamashii</i>	tahmahshee'
Sunday school	<i>nichiyō-gakko</i>	neechee-yoh'-ngahk'koh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
temperance (gene-temptation [ral])	<i>tsutsushimi</i>	tsoo-tsoo-shee'mee
thankfulness	<i>yūwaku</i>	yoo'wahkoo
tract	<i>kansha</i>	kahn'shah
trust	<i>zas-sho</i>	zahs-shoh
truth	<i>shinyō</i>	sheen-yoh'
unbelief	<i>makoto, shinjitsū</i>	mah-koh'toh, sheenjee'ts'
unfaithful	<i>fu-shin</i>	foo-sheen
virtue	<i>fu-shinjitsū naru</i>	foo-sheenjee'ts' nah'roo
wicked	<i>toku</i>	toh'koo
wickedness	<i>ashiki, aku no</i>	ah-shee'kee, ah'koo noh
will	<i>aku</i>	ah'koo
wisdom	<i>kokoro, ki-bō</i>	kohkoh'roh, kee-boh
Word of God	<i>chi shiki</i>	chee sh'kee
world, the	<i>kami no kotoba</i>	kah'mee noh kohtoh'bah
worship	<i>sekai, shaba</i>	seh-ki', shah'bah
worshipper	<i>rei-hai</i>	ray-hi
	<i>rei-haisha</i>	rayhi'shah

19. Professions, Trades, &c. (*Kagyō, shōbai, nado.*)

(For Shopping see p. 101.)

Actor	<i>yakusha</i>	yahkoo-shah
actress	<i>onna-yakusha</i>	ohn'nah-yahkoo'shah
architect	<i>kenchiku-shi</i>	ken-chee'koo-shee
artist	<i>ekaki</i>	eh-kah'kee
baker	<i>pan-ya</i>	pahn-yah
banker	<i>ginkō chō</i>	gheenkoh' choh
barber	<i>kami-yui, tokoya</i>	kah'mee-yoo'ee, toh-koh'-
bookseller	<i>hon-ya</i>	hohn-yah [yah]
butcher	<i>niku-ya</i>	nee'koo-yah
carpenter	<i>daiku</i>	di'koo
chemist (apothecary)	<i>kusuri-ya</i>	koosoo'ree-yah
confectioner [cary]	<i>kwashi-ya</i>	k(w)ah'shee-yah
cook	<i>kokku</i>	kohk'koo
dentist	<i>ha-isha</i>	hah-ee'shah
doctor	<i>isha</i>	ee'shah
farmer	<i>hyakūshō</i>	hee-ahk'shoh'
fisherman	<i>ryō-shi</i>	ree-oh'shee
fishmonger	<i>sakana-ya</i>	sahkah'nah-yah
florist	<i>hana-ya</i>	hah'nah-yah
governess	<i>jokyō-shi</i>	joh-kee-oh'-shee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
greengrocer	<i>yaoya</i>	yah-oh'yah
hairdresser (wo-	<i>kami-yui</i>	kah'mee-yoo'ee
hatter [man's])	<i>bōshi-ya</i>	boh'shee-yah
jeweller	<i>kazariya</i>	kahzahree'yah
lawyer	<i>daigen-nin</i> [<i>jochū</i>]	dī'ghen-neen
maid-servant	<i>gejo</i> (more polite,	ghel'joh (joh-choo)
messenger	<i>tsūkai no mono</i>	ts(oo)ki' noh moh'noh
money-changer	<i>ryō-gae-ya</i>	r(ee)yoh'-ngah'eh-yah
nurse (female)	<i>kangojo</i>	kahngoh'joh
optician	<i>megane-shi</i>	meh-ngah'neh-shce
photographer	<i>sha-shin-ya</i>	shah-sheen-yah
physician	<i>isha</i>	ee'shah
policeman	<i>junsa</i>	joon'sah
porter (light)	<i>karuko</i>	kahroo'koh
printer	<i>insatsu-shi</i>	een-sah'tsoo shee
servant	<i>hōkōnin, meshi-</i> <i>tsukai</i>	hohkohneen, meh'shee- tsooki'
shoemaker	<i>kutsu-ya</i>	koo'tsoo-yah
shopkeeper	<i>akindo</i>	ahkeen'doh
singer	<i>utai-ko</i>	ooti'-koh
student	<i>shosei</i>	shoh-say'
surgeon	<i>gekwa-isha</i>	geh'k(w)ah-ee'shah
surveyor	<i>kensa-kan</i>	ken'sah-kahn
tailor	<i>shūtate-ya</i>	sh'tah'teh-yah
teacher	<i>kyōshi, sensei, shishō</i>	kee-oh'shee, sen-say',
tradesman	<i>akindo</i>	ahkeen'doh [shee-shoh'
watchmaker	<i>tokeiya</i>	toh-kay'yah

20. Countries and Nations. (*Sho-koku.*)

(See Travelling, pages 51-57.)

Africa	<i>Afurika</i> (-shū)	ahfooree'kah (-shoo)
America	<i>Amerika</i>	ahmehree'kah
American, an	<i>Amerika-jin</i>	ahmehree'kah-jeen
Asia	<i>Ajia</i> (-shū)	ah'jeeah (-shoo)
China	<i>Shina, Kara</i>	shee'nah, kah'rah
Chinaman, a	<i>Shina-jin</i>	shee'nah-jeen [koo
England	<i>Igirisu, Eikoku</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo, aykoh'-
English (language)	<i>Igirisu kotoba,</i> <i>Eigo</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo kohtoh'- bah, ay'ngoh
Englishman	<i>Igirisu-jin, Eikoku-</i> [<i>jin</i>]	ee-ngheeree'soo-jeen, [ay-koh'koo-jeen]

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Europe	<i>Yōroppa, Seiyō</i>	yoh'roh-pah, say-yoh'
France	<i>Furansu</i>	foorahn'soo
Frenchman	<i>Furansu-jin</i>	foorahn'soo-jeen
Germany	<i>Doitsu no hito</i>	doy'tsoo noh sh'toh
German, a	<i>Doitsu-jin</i>	doy'tsoo-jeen
Great Britain	<i>Dai-Buritan</i>	di-booreetahn'
India	<i>Indo, Tenjiku</i>	een'doh, tenjee'koo
Japan	<i>Nippon, Nihon</i>	neep'pohn, nee'hohn[jeen
Japanese, a	<i>Nihon-jin, Nippon-</i>	neehohn'-jeen, neeppohn'-
Russia	<i>Ro-koku, Rōsha [jin</i>	roh-koh'koo, roh-shah
Russian, a	<i>Ro-koku-jin</i>	roh-koh'koo-jeen
Scotland	<i>Sukottorando</i>	soo-koht-tohrah'n'doh

21. Travelling. (*Ryo-kō.*)

(For Conversations see pages 81—90.)

Arrival	<i>tō-chaku</i>	toh-chah'koo
bag	<i>fukuro</i>	fookoo'roh
— (hand-)	<i>kaban</i>	kah'bahn
berth (on ship)	<i>ne-doko</i>	neh-doh'koh
bill (account)	<i>kanjō</i>	kahn-joh
boarding-house	<i>geshuku-ya</i>	gheh-shoo'koo-yah
boat	<i>fune, kobune</i>	foo'neh, kohboo'neh
booking-office	<i>shussatsūjo</i>	shoos-sahts'joh
box	<i>hako</i>	hah'koh
carriage, coach	<i>basha</i>	bah'shah
change (money)	<i>tsuri</i>	tsoo'ree
charge (price)	<i>ne, nedan</i>	neh, neh'dahn
class, first	<i>jōtō</i>	johtoh
—, second	<i>chūtō</i>	chootoh
—, third	<i>katō</i>	kahtoh'
coachman	<i>gyosha</i>	ghee-oh'shah
companion	<i>tābi-zure, michi-zure</i>	tahbee-dzooreh, meechee-
consul	<i>ryōji</i>	ree-oh'jee [dzooreh
cushion	<i>zabuton</i>	zahboo'tohn
custom-house [cer]	<i>zeikwan</i>	zay'k(w)ahn
custom-house offi-	<i>zei-kwan kwanri</i>	zay'k(w)ahn k(w)ahn'ree
departure (by land)	<i>shuttatsu</i>	shoot-tah'tsoo
— (by water)	<i>shuppan</i>	shoop'pahn
distance	<i>michi-nori, risū</i>	mee'chee-noh'ree, reesoo'
drive, a	<i>basha-nori</i>	bah'shah-noh'ree

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
driver	<i>gyosha</i>	ghee-oh'shah
dust (raised by wind)	<i>hokori</i>	hohkoh'ree
duty	<i>zei</i>	zay
duty-free	<i>muzei</i>	moo-zay'
engine	<i>kikwan-sha</i>	kee'k(w)ahn-shah
— -driver	<i>kikwan-shi</i>	kee'k(w)ahn-shee
expenses (trav.)	<i>ryokō-hi</i>	ree-ohkoh'-hee
express (train)	<i>kyūkō ressha</i>	kee-oo'koh res'shah
fare (charge)	<i>chinsen</i>	cheen'sen
good-bye	<i>sayōnara</i>	sah-yoh'nahrah
guard (railway)	<i>sha-chō</i>	shah-choh
guidance	<i>annai</i>	ahn-ni'
guide, a	<i>annaisha</i>	ahn-ni'shah
guide-book	<i>annai-sho</i>	ahn-ni'-shoh
hotel, inn	<i>yadoya, hōteru</i>	yahdoh'yah, hoh-teh-roo
inspector	<i>kensa-nin</i>	ken'sah-neen
interpreter	<i>tsūben, tsūji</i>	tsoo'ben, tsoo'jee
journey	<i>tabi, ryokō</i>	tah'bee, ree-ohkoh'
junction (railway)	<i>tetsudō no kōsaten</i>	teh-tsoodoh' noh koh-sah-
key	<i>kagi</i>	kah'nghee [ten
label (tag)	<i>fuda</i>	foo'dah
landlady	<i>okami-san</i>	ohkah'mee-sahn
landlord (hotel)	<i>teishiū</i>	tay-shee'(oo)
lavatory	<i>chōzu-ba, benjo</i>	choh-dzoo-bah, ben'joh
luggage, baggage	<i>nimotsu</i>	neemoh'tsoo
— -van (rail.)	<i>kisha no ni-guruma</i>	kee'shah noh nee-gooroo'-mah [keh'nghee
match (for light)	<i>machi, haya-tsūkegi</i>	mah'chee, hah'yah-ts(oo)-
money-changer	<i>ryō-gae-ya</i>	ree-oh'-ngah'eh-yah
money, ready-	<i>genkin</i>	ghen'keen
newspaper	<i>shimbunshi</i>	sheemboon'shee
office	<i>jimusho, yakūsho</i>	jeemoo'shoh, yah'k'shoh
official	<i>shikwan, yakunin</i>	sh'k(w)ahn'yahkoo'neen
omnibus	<i>nori-ai basha</i>	noh'ree-i bah'shah
package	<i>tsutsumi</i>	tsoo-tsoo'mee
party (pleasure-)	<i>yu san</i>	yoo sahn
passenger	<i>nori-kyaku</i>	nohree-kee-ah'koo
passport	<i>(ryokō-) menjō</i>	[ree-ohkoh'-] menjoh'
payment	<i>harai</i>	hahri'
pier	<i>hatoba</i>	hah-toh'bah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
pipe (tobacco-)	<i>kiseru</i>	keeseh'roo
policeman	<i>junsa</i>	joon'sah
porter (rail.)	<i>eki-fu</i>	eh'kee-foo
— (light)	<i>karuko</i>	kahroo'koh
portmanteau	<i>kaban</i>	kah'bahn
price (cost)	<i>nedan, atai, ne</i>	neh'dahn, ahti', neh
purse	<i>kane-ire, kinchaku</i>	kah'neh-ee'reh, keen-
railway	<i>tetsūdō</i>	teh-ts(oo)doh' [chah'koo
— -carriage	<i>tetsūdō kyakusha</i>	teh-ts(oo)doh' kee-ah- koo'shah
receipt	<i>uke-tori</i>	oo'keh-toh'ree
restaurant	<i>ryōri-ya</i>	ree-oh'ree-yah
road, way	<i>michi</i>	mee'chee
rug	<i>ketto</i>	ket'toh
saddle	<i>kura</i>	koo'rah
ship	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh
station	<i>sūteshon, teisha-ba</i>	s'teh'shohn, tay'shah-
station-master	<i>eki-chō</i>	eh'kee-choh [bah
steamer	<i>jōkisen</i>	joh'keesen
stirrup	<i>abumi</i>	ahboo'mee
telescope	<i>tō-megane, bōenkyō</i>	toh-meh-ngah'neh, boh-
ticket	<i>kippu</i>	keep'poo [en-kee-oh
—, return	<i>ōfuku-gippu</i>	ohfookoo-ngheep'poo
time-table	<i>jikan hyō</i>	jee'kahn hee-oh
tip (gratuity)	<i>sakate</i>	sahkah'teh
train (rail.)	<i>kisha, ressha</i>	kee'shah, res'shah
tram	<i>tetsūdō-basha</i>	teh-ts(oo)doh'-bah'shah
traveller	<i>ryo-jin, tabi-bito</i>	ree-oh-jeen, tah'bee-
trunk	<i>kaban</i>	kahbahn' [bee'toh
tunnel	<i>tonneru</i>	tohn-neh'roo
waiter	<i>bōi, kyūji</i>	boh'ee, kee-oo'jee
waiting-room	<i>machi-ai-ba</i>	mah'chee-i-bah
saloon	<i>chabuya (vulg.)</i>	chahboo'yah
voyage	<i>kōkai</i>	koh'ki

22. Ships and Shipping. (*Fune Nado.*)

(For Conversations, see page 85.)

Anchor	<i>ikari</i>	eekah'ree
berth	<i>ne-doko</i>	neh-doh'koh
boat (ship)	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh
bow	<i>he-saki</i>	heh-sah'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
cabin	<i>kyaku-shitsu</i> , <i>funa-</i>	kee-ah'koo-shee'ts', foo'
captain	<i>senchō</i> [<i>beya</i>]	sen-choh [nah-beh'yah]
compass	<i>jishaku</i>	jee-shah'koo
crew	<i>nori-kumi</i>	noh'ree-koo'mee
deck	<i>kampan</i>	kahm'pahn
flag	<i>hata</i>	hah'tah
helm (rudder)	<i>kaji</i>	kah'jee
landing-stage	<i>hatoba</i>	lah-toh'bah
life-buoy	<i>uki</i>	oo'kee
light-house	<i>tō-myō-dai</i>	toh-m'yoh-di
mast	<i>ho-bashira</i>	hoh-bahshee'rah
oar	<i>ro</i> ; <i>kai</i> (scull)	roh, ki [shah]
pilot	<i>midzu saki annai-</i>	mee'dzoo sah'kee ahnni'-
port (harbour)	<i>minato</i> [<i>sha</i>]	meenali'toh
porthole	<i>mado</i>	mah'doh
— (for gun)	<i>hō-mon</i>	hoh'mohn
rope	<i>nawa</i>	nah'wah
sail	<i>ho</i>	hoh
seaman (sailor)	<i>suifu, funa-ko</i>	soo'eefoo, foo'nah-koh
sea-sickness	<i>funa-yoi</i>	foo'nah-yoy
ship	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh
steamboat	<i>jōki-sen</i>	joh'kee-sen
steersman	<i>kaji-tori</i>	kah'jee-toh'ree
stern	<i>tomo, sem-bi</i>	toh'moh, sem-bee
steward	<i>makanaï-kata</i>	mahkahni'-kah'tah

23. Trade and Commerce. (*Shō-gyo.*)

(For Conversations see pages 103—106.)

Accept, to (bill)	<i>hiki-ukeru</i>	hee'kee-ookel'roo
acceptor	<i>hike-uke-nin</i>	hee'kee-oo'keh-neen
account	<i>kanjō</i>	kahnjoh' [roo]
—, to close	<i>kanjō wo shimeru</i>	kahnjoh' woh shcemeh'-
—, to settle an	<i>kes-san-suru</i>	kes-sahn-soo'roo
—, current	<i>kōgo keisan</i>	koh'ngoh kay'sahn
—, on joint	<i>nori-ai-de</i>	noh'ree-i-deh
accountant	<i>kanjō-kata</i>	kahn-joh'-kah'tah
address	<i>shuku-sho</i>	shoo'koo-shoh
advance (money)	<i>mae-gashi</i>	mah'eh-ngah'shee
advice, letter of	<i>annai-jō</i>	ahn-ni'-joh
affidavit	<i>sei-gen, sen-sei</i>	say-nghen, sen-say'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
after date	<i>hidzuke-go</i>	hee-dzoo'keh-ngoh
— sight	<i>ichi-ran-go</i>	ee'chee-rahngoh
agent	<i>dai-ri-nin</i>	di-ree-neen
agreement	<i>keiyaku</i>	kay-yah'koo
arrears	<i>todo-kōri-kin</i>	toh'doh-koh'ree-keen
assets [tee]	<i>zaisan</i>	zi'sahn
assurance (guaran-	<i>hoshō</i>	hoh-shoh'
attorney (lawyer)	<i>daigen-nin</i>	di-ghen-neen
auditor	<i>kwaikei-kensa-nin</i>	k(w)i-kay'-kensah-neen
balance	<i>zankin</i>	zahn-keen
— -sheet	<i>kei-san-hyō</i>	kay-sahn-hee-oh
bank	<i>ginkō</i>	gheenkoh'
banking	<i>ginkō-ei-gyō</i>	gheenkoh'-ay-nghee-oh
bank-note	<i>ginkō-shihei</i>	gheenkoh'-shee-hay'
bankrupt	<i>hasan-nin</i>	hah'sahn-neen
bankruptcy	<i>hasan</i>	hah'sahn
bearer [tion]	<i>jisan-nin</i>	jee'sahn-neen
bill (accommoda-	<i>yūdzū-tegata</i>	yoodzoo-teh-ngah'tah
bill of exchange	<i>kawase-tegata</i>	kahwah'seh-teh-ngah'tah
— of lading	<i>funadzumi-shōsho</i>	foonah-dzoo'mee-shoh'-shoh
bond (security)	<i>shaku-yō-shōsho</i>	shah'koo-yoh-shoh'shoh
book-keeper	<i>boki-kata</i>	boh'kee-kah'tah
brokerage	<i>kōsen</i>	koh'sen
business	<i>akinai, shōbai</i>	ah-kee-ni', shoh'bi
buyer (customer)	<i>kai-te</i>	ki-teh
cable address	<i>denshin-na-ate</i>	den'sheen-nah-ah'teh
— -gram	<i>dempō</i>	dempoh'
—, to	<i>denshin wo utsu</i>	den'sheen woh oo'tsoo
capital	<i>shihon</i>	shee'hohn
cargo	<i>tsumi-ni</i>	tsoo'mee-nee
carriage (cost of)	<i>un-chin</i>	oon-cheen [bahri']
carriage forward	<i>unsō-chin saki-barai</i>	oon-soh'-cheen sah'kee-
carriage-(post)-paid	<i>unsō-chin zumi</i>	oon-soh'-cheen dzoo'mee
cash sale	<i>gen-kin-uri</i>	ghen-keen-oo'ree
catalogue	<i>mokuroku</i>	mohkooroh'koo [joh
chamber of com-	<i>shō-gyō-kaiji-jo</i>	shoh-nghee-oh-ki'nghee-
cheque, a [merce	<i>ko-gitte</i>	koh-ngheet'teh
cheque, crossed	<i>ōsen-ko-gitte</i>	oh'sen-koh-ngheet'teh
clearing-house (cus-	<i>kō-kanjo</i>	koh-kahn'joh
[toms)		

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
clerk	<i>ban-to</i>	bahn-toh
commerce	<i>bōeki</i>	boh'eh-kee
company, a joint-stock	<i>gō-mei kwaisha</i>	goh-may k(w)i'shah
—, a limited	[sha] <i>yūgen-sekinin-kwai-</i>	[k(w)i'shah] yoo' ngen-sehkee'neen-
consign, to	<i>okuru</i>	ohkoo'roo
consignee	<i>ni-uke-nin</i>	nee-oo'keh-neen
consignment	<i>...-okuri-ni</i>	...-ohkoo'ree-nee
consignor	<i>...-okuri-nin</i>	...-ohkoo'ree-neen
contra account	<i>hantai kanjō</i>	hahnti' kahnjoh'
contract, a	<i>yakujo</i>	yahkoo'joh
cost	<i>ne dan</i>	nehdahn
cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.)	<i>tōchaku daika</i>	toh'chahkoo di'kah
cost price	<i>genka</i>	ghen-kah
credit balance	<i>zan-kin</i>	zahn-keen
creditor	<i>sai-shu</i>	si-shoo
customs' duties	<i>kwan-zei</i>	k(w)ahn-zay
damages, compensation	<i>songai-baishō</i>	sohn-nghi'-bi-shoh'
date, at three months'	<i>san-ga-getsu nichi-gen de</i>	sahn-ngah-nget'soo nee'chee-ngen deh
debt	<i>kari, shakkin</i>	kah'ree, shahk'keen
debtor	<i>kari-te</i>	kah'ree-teh
deliver, to	<i>sashi-watasu</i>	sah'shee-wah-tah'soo
demurrage	<i>taisen-hi-yō</i>	ti'-sen-hee-yoh
directors	<i>tori-shimari</i>	toh'ree-sheemah'ree
discount	<i>wari-biki</i>	wah'ree-bee'kee
—, to	<i>wari-biki suru</i>	wah'ree-bee'kee soo'roo
dividend	<i>haitō-kin</i>	hitoh'-keen
dock [dues]	<i>senkyō-jō, dokku</i>	sen-keeh'-joh, dohk'koo
dock and harbour	<i>dokku nyū-kō-zei</i>	dohk'koo n'yoo-koh-zay
double entry	<i>fuku-shiki-boki-hō</i>	foo'koo-shee'kee-boh'kee- hoh [koo'moo]
draw, to (bill)	<i>kawase wo torikumu</i>	kahwah'seh woh tohree-
drawee	<i>shiharai-nin</i>	shee-hah-ri'-neen
drawer (of bill)	<i>furi dashi nin</i>	foo'ree dah'shee neen
duty	<i>kwan-zei</i>	kwahn-zay'
—, export	<i>yushutsū-zei</i>	yooshoo'ts'-zay
— -free	<i>mu-zei</i>	moo-zay'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
duty, import	<i>yu-nyū-zei</i>	yoo-nee-oo'-zay
—, liable to	<i>ni kakawaru</i>	nee kah-kah-wah'roo [ree
estimate, an	<i>yo-san, mitsumori</i>	yoh'sahn, meetsoomoh'-
exchange (monetary)	<i>ryōgae</i>	ree-oh'ngah-eh
export (-ation)	<i>yushutsū</i>	yooshoo'ts'
export, to	<i>yushutsū suru</i>	yooshoo'ts' soo'roo
exchange (mart)	<i>torihiki-jo</i>	tohreehee'kee-joh
firm, a	<i>shōsha, shōten</i>	shoh'shah, shoh'ten
free on board (f.o.b.)	<i>funa-zumi-daika</i>	foo'nah-dzoo'mee-di'kah
freight (charge)	<i>unsō-chin</i>	oonsoh'-cheen
— -ship	<i>funa-chin</i>	foo'nah-cheen
goods	<i>nimotsū</i>	neemoh'ts'
gross weight	<i>fūtai</i>	foo-ti
guarantee	<i>hoshō</i>	hoh-shoh' [neen
guarantor	<i>hoshō-nin, uke-nin</i>	hoh-shoh'-neen, oo'keh-
holder (of bill)	<i>shoji-nin</i>	shoh'jee-neen
import	<i>yu-nyū</i>	yoo-nee-oo'
import, to	<i>yu-nyū suru</i>	yoo-nee-oo' soo'roo
import trade	<i>yu-nyū-shō-gyō</i>	yoo-nee-oo'-shoh-ng'yoh
importer	<i>yu-nyū-nin</i>	yoo-nee-oo'-neen
indemnity	<i>shōkin</i>	shoh'keen [roo
indorse, to	<i>uragaki wo suru</i>	oorah-ngah'kee woh soo'-
indorsement	<i>uragaki</i>	oorah-ngah'kee
indorsee	<i>hi-uragaki-nin</i>	hee-oorah-ngah'kee-neen
indorser [ment]	<i>uragaki-nin</i>	oorah-ngah'kee-neen
instalment (of pay-)	<i>nashi kuzushi</i>	nah'shee koodzoo'shee
insurance company	<i>hoken-gwaisha</i>	loh'ken-ng(w)i'shah
—, fire	<i>kwasai-hoken</i>	kwahsi'-hoh'ken
—, marine	<i>kaijō-hoken</i>	ki-joh'-hoh'ken
— policy	<i>hoken-shōsho</i>	hoh'ken-shoh'shoh
— premium	<i>hoken-ryō</i>	hoh'ken-ree-oh'
insure, to	<i>hoken suru</i>	hoh'ken soo'roo
interest (rate of)	<i>rishi, risoku</i>	ree'shee, ree-soh'koo
invoice	<i>okurijō</i>	ohkooreejoh'
I.O.U.	<i>shakuyō-shōsho</i>	shahkoo-yoh'-shoh' shoh
landing charges	<i>riku-age-chin</i>	ree'koo-ah'nggeh-cheen
liabilities	<i>fusai</i>	foosi'
lighterage	<i>ni-bune-chin</i>	nee-boo'neh-cheen
liquidation (wind-)	<i>seisan</i>	say'sahn
load, to [up]	<i>tsumi-ni wo suru</i>	tsoo'mee-nee woh soo'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
loss	<i>sonshitsu</i>	sohnshee'ts'
mail-day	<i>yūbin-sen shime-kiri</i> <i>no hi</i>	yoo'been-sen shee'meh- kee'ree noh hee
manufacture, to	<i>seizō-suru</i>	say-zoh'-soo'roo
manufactured goods	<i>sei-hin</i>	say-heen
manufacturer	<i>seizō-sha</i>	say-zoh'-shah
market (for goods)	<i>muki</i>	moo'kee
— -price	<i>sōba</i>	soh'bah
— -place	<i>ichi-ba</i>	ee'chee-bah
merchandise	<i>shō-hin</i>	shoh'-heen
merchant	<i>shōnin, akindo</i>	shoh'neen, ah-keen'doh
merchant ship	<i>shōsen</i>	shoh'sen
money	<i>kinsen</i>	keen'sen
money-market	<i>kinryū shijō</i>	keen'yoo shee-joh'
negotiable	<i>yūzuri-watashi no</i> <i>dekiru</i>	yoo-dzoo'ree-wah-tah'- shee noh deh-kee'roo
negotiate, to (busi- ness)	<i>kake-au</i>	kah'keh-ow
net cost	<i>gen-ka</i>	ghen-kah
— profit	<i>rieki, mōke</i>	ree-eh'kee, moh'keh
— weight	<i>shōmi</i>	shoh'mee
obligation (debt)	<i>fusai</i>	foosi'
order, an	<i>chūmon</i>	choo'mohn
—, to	<i>chūmon wo suru</i>	choo'mohn woh soo'roo
package (case)	<i>hako</i>	hah'koh
packing	<i>nidzukuri</i>	needzookoo'ree
paid	<i>harai-zumi</i>	lah-ri'-dzoo'mee
par	<i>dōka</i>	doh'kah
— of exchange	<i>kawase no dōka</i>	kahwah'seh noh doh'kah
partner	<i>sha-in</i>	shah-eeen
partnership	<i>kumi-ai</i>	koo'mee-i [kee
payable	<i>harai-watasu-beki</i>	hahri'-wahtah'soo-beh'-
payee	<i>uketori-nin</i>	ookehtoh'ree-neen
payment	<i>shi-harai</i>	shee-hahri'
per annum	<i>mai-nen, nen ni</i>	mi-nen, nen nee
per cent., 2½	<i>ni bu go rin</i>	nee boo goh reen
— —, 3	<i>sam bu</i>	sahm boo
port of delivery	<i>moku-teki-kō</i>	moh'koo-teh'kee-koh
port dues	<i>minato zei</i>	meenah'toh zay
price, cost-	<i>shi-ire, moto-ne</i>	shee-ee'reh, moh'toh-neh
— -list	<i>daika-hyō</i>	di'kah-hee-oh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
price, selling	<i>uri-ne</i>	oo'ree-neh
—, trade	<i>dōgyō-nin dōshi no nedan</i>	<i>doh-ngeeh'-neen doh'shee</i> noh neh'dahn [neh'dahn
—, wholesale	<i>oroshi uri no nedan</i>	ohroh'shee oo'ree noh
proceeds	<i>uri-age daka</i>	oo'ree-ah'ngheh-dah'kah
profit	<i>toku, riei</i>	toh'koo, ree-eh'kee
— and loss account	<i>son toku kanjō</i>	sohn toh'koo kahnjoh'
promissory note	<i>yakusoku tegata</i>	yahkoosoh'koo teh-ngah'-
prospectus	<i>shui-sho</i>	shoo'ee-shoh [tah
punctual	<i>kichōmen na</i>	keechoh'men nah
purchase, to	<i>kau</i>	kow
quality (of goods)	<i>hin shitsū</i>	heen shee'ts'
quantity	<i>taka</i>	tah'kah
quarter (3 months)	<i>san-ga-getsū</i>	sahn-ngah-geh'ts'
quotation (of price)	<i>ii-ne</i>	ee-neh
quote, to	<i>ne wo tsukeru</i>	neh woh tsookeh'roo
rate of exchange	<i>kawase</i>	kahwah'seh
receipt	<i>uketori-shō</i>	ookehtoh'ree-shoh
reduction	<i>ne-biki</i>	neh-bee'kee
re-export	<i>sai-yushutsū</i>	si-yooshoo'ts'
references	<i>shinyō shōkai-nin</i>	sheen-yoh' shoh'ki-neen
register, to (letter)	<i>kakitome ni suru</i>	kahkeetoh'meh nee soo'- roo [ngah'mee
registered letter	<i>kakitome no tegami</i>	kahkeetoh'meh noh teh-
registration	<i>kakitome</i>	kahkeetoh'meh
— fee	<i>kakitome ryō</i>	kahkeetoh'meh ree-oh
remittance	<i>sōkin</i>	soh'keen
rent	<i>ya-chin</i>	yah-cheen
reply	<i>henji, hentō</i>	hen'jee, hen-toh'
—, to	<i>henji suru</i>	hen'jee soo'roo
representative	<i>dairi-nin</i>	di'ree-neen
retail	<i>ko-uri no</i>	koh-oo'ree noh
—, to	<i>ko-uri wo suru</i>	koh-oo'ree woh soo'roo
salary	<i>gekkyū</i>	ghek-kee-oo'
sale	<i>uru koto</i>	oo'roo koh'toh
salesman (seller)	<i>uri-te, uri-kata</i>	oo'ree-teh, oo'ree-kah'tah
sample	<i>mihon</i>	mee'hohn
security(guarantee)	<i>hoshō</i>	hoh-shoh'
sell, to	<i>uru</i>	oo'roo [hee
settling days	<i>uke-watashi no hi</i>	oo'keh-wahtah'shee noh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation
shareholder	<i>kabu-nushi</i>	kah'boo-noo'shee
shares	<i>kabushiki</i>	kahbooshee'kee
—, preference	<i>yū sen kabu</i>	yoo sen kah'boo
—, railway	<i>tetsudō-kabu</i>	teh-tsoodoh'-kah'boo
shipping charges	<i>funadzumi nyū hi</i>	foonahdzoo'mee nee-oo'
	[<i>ya</i>]	hee [sen-yah]
shipping house	<i>funu-zumi shūsen-</i>	foo'nah-dzoo'mee shoo'-
shipping trade	<i>kai-un-gyō</i>	ki-oon-nghee-oh'
solvent	<i>shiryoku no aru</i>	shee-ree-oh'koo noh
stock (goods)	<i>ari ni</i>	ah'ree nee [ah'roo]
stock (shares, etc.)	<i>kabushiki</i>	kahbooshee'kee
stock-broker	<i>kabushiki-nakagai-</i> <i>nin</i>	kahbooshee'kee-nalikah-
	[<i>jo</i>]	nghi'-neen [hee'kee-joh]
stock exchange	<i>kabushiki-tori-hiki-</i>	kahbooshee'kee-toh'ree-
stock-taking	<i>tana-oroshi</i>	tah'nah-ohroh'shee
stowage	<i>tsumi-oki</i>	tsoo'mee-oh'kee
tare	<i>fūtai</i>	foo'ti
tariff (duties)	<i>zeisoku</i>	zaysoh'koo
telegraphic address	<i>denshin-na-ate</i>	den'sheen-nah-ah'teh
— code	<i>dempō no angō</i>	dem-poh' noli ahn-ngoh'
— remittance	<i>denshin kawase</i>	den'sheen kahwah'seh
telephone	<i>denwa ki</i>	den'wah kee
— exchange	<i>denwa kō-kwan-jo</i>	den'wah koh-k(w)ahn-joh
— number	<i>denwa no bango</i>	den'wah noh bahn'ngoh
tender, to	<i>nyū-satsu suru</i>	nee'oo-sah'tsoo soo'roo
terms (conditions)	<i>keiyaku no jōken</i>	kay-yah'koo noh joh'ken
tonnage	<i>tonsū</i>	tohnsoo'
— (dues)	<i>tonzei</i>	tohn-zay'
towing charges	<i>hiki-bune-ryō</i>	hee'kee-boo'neh-ree-oh'
trade	<i>shōgyō</i>	shoh-nghee-oh
trade-mark	<i>shōhyō</i>	shoh'hee-oh
transaction	<i>tori-hiki</i>	toh'ree-hee'kee
transfer	<i>yudzuri-watashi</i>	yoodzoo'ree-wahtah'shee
—, to	<i>yudzuri-watasu</i>	yoodzoo'ree-wahtah'soo
traveller (com-	<i>chūmon-tori, tabi-</i>	choo'mohn-toh'ree, tah'-
mercial)	<i>akindo</i>	bee-ah-keen'doh
underwriter	<i>hoken-sha</i>	hoh'ken-shah
unloading	<i>ni-oroshi</i>	nee-ohroh'shee
value	<i>atai, ne-uchi</i>	ah-ti', neh-oo'chee
vessel (ship)	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
voucher	<i>uke-tori-shō</i>	oo'keh-toh'ree-shoh
warehouse	<i>kura, dozō</i>	koo'rah, doh-zoh'
warranty	<i>hoshō</i>	hohshoh'
weight	<i>mekata</i>	mehkah'tah
wharf	<i>hatoba</i>	hahtoh'bah
wharfage	<i>hatoba-zei</i>	hahtoh'bah-zay
wholesale	<i>ōuri</i>	oh-oo-ree
— merchant	<i>oroshi-uri</i>	ohroh'shee-oo'ree
winding-up	<i>kwaisha no kaisan</i>	kw'i'shah noh ki'sahn

24. Correspondence. (*Sho-kan.*)

(For Conversations see page 95.)

Address	<i>shuku-sho, na-ate</i>	shoo'koo-shoh, nah-ah'teh
address, to	<i>ateru</i>	ah-teh'roo [mee]
blotting-paper	<i>sumi-tori-gami</i>	soo'mee-toh'ree-ngah'-
date	<i>gappi, hidzuke</i>	gahp'pee, heedzoo'keh
envelope	<i>jōbukuro</i>	joh'bookooroh
ink	<i>inki, sumi</i>	een'kee, soo'mee
inkstand	<i>inki-tsubo</i>	een'kee-tsoo'boh
letter, note	<i>sho-jō, tegami</i>	shoh-joh, teh-ngah'mee
— -box	<i>yūbin-bako</i>	yoo'been-bah'koh
note-paper	<i>shokan-shi</i>	shoh'kahn-shee
pen, steel (nib)	<i>pen</i>	pen
—, fountain	<i>mannen-fude</i>	man'nen-foo'deh
— -holder	<i>pen-jiku</i>	pen-jee'koo
pencil	<i>empitsū</i>	em-pee'ts'
penknife	<i>kaichū-gatana</i>	ki-choo'-ngah-tah'nah
seal	<i>in, impan</i>	een, eempahn'
sealing wax	<i>fū-rō</i>	foo-roh
sheet of paper, a	<i>kami ichi mai</i>	kah'mee ee'chee mi
signature	<i>kimei</i>	keemay'
write, to	<i>kaku</i>	kah'koo
writing	<i>kakimono</i>	kahkeemoh'noh
— -desk	<i>tsukuye</i>	tsoo-koo'yeh

25. Post-office, Telegraph and Telephone.

(*Yūbin; denshin; denwa.*)

(For Conversations see page 95, and for Postal Rates see page 108.)

Book post	<i>shomotsu-yūbin</i>	shoh-moh'ts'-yoo'been
destination	<i>yuku-saki, sempō</i>	yookoo-sah'kee, sempoh'
excess (postage)	<i>fusokuzei</i>	foo-soh-koo-zay'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
letter post	<i>sho-kwan-yūbin</i>	shoh-k(w)ahn-yoo'been
money order	<i>yūbin-kawase</i>	yoo'been-kah-wah'seh
newspaper wrapper	<i>obi-fū</i>	oh'bee-foo
number (of order)	<i>bangō</i>	bahn-ngoh' [been
parcel post	<i>kodzutsu-mi yūbin</i>	kohdzoo'tsoo - mee yoo'-
postage stamp	<i>yūbin-gitte</i>	yoo'been-ngheet'teh
post-card	<i>yūbin-hagaki</i>	yoo'been-hah-ngah'kee
poste-restante	<i>yūbin-kyoku-azukari</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo-ah- dzoo-kah'ree
postman	<i>yūbin-haitatsū-nin</i>	yoo'been-hi-tah'ts'-neen
postmaster	<i>yūbin-kyoku-chō</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo-choh
post-office	<i>yūbin-kyoku</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo
post-paid	<i>yūbin ryō harai- zumi no</i>	yoo'been ree-oh' hahri' - dzoo'mee noh [roo
prepay, to	<i>mae barai wo suru</i>	mah'eh bahri' woh soo'-
register, to (a letter)	<i>kakitome ni suru</i>	kahkeetoh'meh nee soo'- roo [teh-ngah'mee
registered letter	<i>kakitome no tegami</i>	kahkeetoh'meh noh
reply paid	<i>hempō-harai-zumi</i>	hempoh'-hahri'-dzoo'mee
ring up, to	<i>yobi-dasu</i>	yoh'bee-dah'soo
telegram	<i>dempō</i>	dempoh'
—, cost of	<i>denshin-ryō</i>	den'sheen-ree-oh'
telegraph form	<i>dempō-haku-shi</i>	dempoh'-hah'koo-shee
— messenger	<i>dempō-zukai</i>	dempoh'-dzooki'
— office	<i>denshin-kyoku</i>	den'sheen-kee-oh'koo
telegraph, to	<i>denshin wo kakeru</i>	den'sheen woh kahkeh'roo
telephone	<i>denwa</i>	den'wah
—, to	<i>denwa wo kakeru</i>	den'wah woh kahkeh'roo
— call office	<i>denwa kō-kwan-jo</i>	den'wah koh-kwahn-joh
— number	<i>denwa bango</i>	den'wah bahn'ngoh
weight	<i>mekata</i>	mehkah'tah
—, over	<i>yobun-mekata</i>	yohboon-mehkah'tah

26. Army and Navy. (*Riku-gun; kai-gun.*)

Adjutant	<i>fukukwan</i>	fookoo'k(w)ahn
— general	<i>sambō-sō-kwan</i>	sam-boh-soh-k(w)ahn
admiral	<i>kaigun-taishō</i>	ki'ngoon-ti-shoh'
advance, to	<i>susumu</i>	soo-soo'moo
aide-de-camp	<i>denrei-shi</i>	denray'-shee
alarm, an	<i>keihō</i>	kayhoh'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ammunition	<i>dan-yaku</i>	dahn-yah'koo
— (small arms)	<i>shōjū danyaku</i>	shoh-joo dahn-yah'koo
ammunition wagon	<i>danyaku sha</i>	dahn-yah'koo shah
anchor	<i>ikari</i>	eekah'ree
anchorage	<i>teihaku-jo</i>	tayhah'koo-joh
armistice	<i>kyū-sen</i>	kee-oo'-sen
armour	<i>yoroi</i>	yoh-roy'
arms	<i>bu-ki</i>	boo-kee
arms, small	<i>shōjū</i>	shoh'joo
army	<i>gunzei</i>	goon-zay
army-corps	<i>gundan</i>	goon'dahn
Army list	<i>riku-gun meibo</i>	ree'koo-ngoon may'boh
— Medical Corps	<i>gunibu</i>	goonee'boo
army orders	<i>fukueki shōtei</i>	fookooeh'kee shoh'tay
artillery (guns)	<i>tai-hō</i>	ti-hoh
artillerymen	<i>hō-hei</i>	hoh'-hay
attack, an	<i>kōgeki</i>	koh'ngelh-kee
—, frontal	<i>shōmen kōgeki</i>	shoh'men koh'ngelh-kee
attack, to	<i>kōgeki suru</i>	koh'ngelh-kee soo'roo
attention !	<i>ki wo tsuke !</i>	kee woh tsoo-keh !
axe	<i>ono</i>	oh'noh
band	<i>gaku-tai</i>	gah'koo-ti
band-master	<i>gaku-tai-chō</i>	gah'koo-ti-choh
bandsman	<i>gaku-shu</i>	gah'koo-shoo
barracks	<i>heiei</i>	hay-ay
barrel (rifle)	<i>tsu-tsu</i>	tsoo-tsoo
battalion	<i>daitai</i>	di-ti
battery	<i>hō-hei-chū-tai</i>	hoh-hay-choo-ti
battle	<i>kassen</i>	kahs-sen
battle-ship	<i>sentō-kan</i>	sentoh'-kahn
bayonet	<i>jū-ken</i>	joo-ken
bayonets ! fix-	<i>tsuke ken !</i>	tsoo'keh ken !
bearer company	<i>eiseitai</i>	ay-say-ti'
bivouac, to	<i>roei suru</i>	roh-ay' soo'roo
block (ship's)	<i>semi</i>	seh'mee
blockade	<i>hō-sa</i>	hoh-sah
bomb, -shell	<i>haretsū-dama</i>	halreh'ts'-dah'mah
bombard, to	<i>hōgeki-suru</i>	hoh'ngelh-kee-soo'roo
breastwork	<i>kyō-heki</i>	kee-oh'-heh'kee
breech (of gun)	<i>hōbi</i>	hoh'bee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
breech-loader (rifle)	<i>kō-sō-jū</i>	<i>koh-soh-joo</i>
bridle	<i>tazuna</i>	<i>tah-dzoo-nah</i>
brigade	<i>ryodan</i>	<i>ree-oh'dah</i>
brigadier-general	<i>ryodan-chō</i>	<i>ree-oh'dah-choh</i>
bugle	<i>rappa</i>	<i>rahp'pah</i>
bugler	<i>rappa-shu</i>	<i>rahp'pah-shoo</i>
bullet (rifle)	<i>shōjū-dan, tama</i>	<i>shoh'joo dahn, tah'mah</i>
burst, to (shell)	<i>haretsu suru</i>	<i>hahreh'tsoo soo'roo</i>
cable (anchor)	<i>ōzuna</i>	<i>oh'dzoo-nah</i>
camp	<i>jīn-ya</i>	<i>jeen-yah</i>
campaign	<i>sen-eki</i>	<i>sen-eh'kee</i>
camping ground	<i>sha-ei-chi</i>	<i>shah-ay-chee</i>
cannon, gun	<i>tai-hō</i>	<i>ti-hoh</i>
captain (army)	<i>rikugun-tai-i</i>	<i>reekoo'ngoon-ti-ee</i>
— (navy)	<i>kaigun-taisa</i>	<i>ki'ngoon-ti'sah</i>
capture, to (a ship)	<i>ho-kwaku suru</i>	<i>hoh-k(w)ah'koo soo'roo</i>
cartridge	<i>yaku-bō</i>	<i>yah'koo-boh</i>
cartridge-pouch	<i>danyaku-bako</i>	<i>dahn-yah'koo bah'koh</i>
casualties	<i>shishō</i>	<i>sheeshoh'</i>
cavalry	<i>ki-hei</i>	<i>kee-hay</i> [roo]
cease fire, to	<i>hassha wo yameru</i>	<i>hahs-shah woh yahmeh'-</i>
certificate, leave	<i>kyū-ka shōsho</i>	<i>kee-oo'-kah-shoh'sboh</i>
chain, anchor-	<i>byōsa</i>	<i>bee-oh'sah</i>
change step !	<i>fumikae !</i>	<i>foomeekah'eh !</i>
chaplain (army)	<i>rikugun kwaishi</i>	<i>reekoo'ngoon k(w)i'shee</i>
chaplain (navy)	<i>kaigun-kwaishi</i>	<i>ki'ngoon-k(w)i'shee</i>
charge !	<i>kō-geki itase !</i>	<i>koh-ngeh-kee eetah'seh !</i>
chief-of-the-staff	<i>sambōchō</i>	<i>sahm-boh-choh</i>
colonel	<i>taisa</i>	<i>ti'sah</i>
colours, the	<i>gun-ki</i>	<i>goon-kee</i>
column	<i>jutai</i>	<i>jooti'</i>
combatant	<i>sentō-in</i>	<i>sentoh'-een</i>
—, non-	<i>hi-sentō-nin</i>	<i>hee-sentoh'-neen</i>
command, a	<i>gōrei, meirei</i>	<i>goh'ray, may-ray'</i>
—, to	<i>shirei suru</i>	<i>sheeray' soo'roo</i>
commander (navy)	<i>kaigun shōsa</i>	<i>ki'ngoon shoh'sah</i>
— -in-chief	<i>shireichō-kwan</i>	<i>sheeraychoh'-k(w)ahn</i>
commanding officer	<i>shirei-kwan</i>	<i>sheeray'k(w)ahn</i>
commissariat	<i>hyō-rōtai</i>	<i>hee-oh-roh'ti</i>
company	<i>chūtai</i>	<i>choo'ti</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
company (artillery)	<i>taihō-tai</i>	<i>ti-hoh'-ti</i>
—, half	<i>taihō han-tai</i>	<i>ti-hoh' hahn-ti</i>
compass (mariner's)	<i>ji-shaku</i>	<i>jee-shah'koo</i>
corporal [(press)]	<i>gochō</i>	<i>goh-choh'</i>
correspondents	<i>jūgun kisha</i>	<i>joo'ngoon kee'shah</i>
court-martial	<i>gumpō-kwaigi</i>	<i>goompoh'-kwi'nghee</i>
crew	<i>nori-kumi-in</i>	<i>noh'ree-koo'mee-een</i>
cruiser	<i>junyō-kan</i>	<i>joon-yoh'-kahn</i>
cut (wound)	<i>kega kizu</i>	<i>keh'ngah, kee'dsu</i>
defaulter	<i>hanzaisha</i>	<i>hahn-zi'shah</i>
defaulter's drill	<i>shō-batsu chōren</i>	<i>shoh-bah'tsoo choh'ren</i>
defence	<i>bōgyo</i>	<i>boh'nghee-oh</i>
depot	<i>honei</i>	<i>hohn-ay</i>
deserter	<i>dassō-hei</i>	<i>dahs-soh'-hay</i>
detachment	<i>shi-tai</i>	<i>shee-ti'</i>
discipline	<i>gunki</i>	<i>goon'kee</i>
disembark, to	<i>jō-riku suru</i>	<i>joh-ree'koo-soo'roo</i>
dismount !	<i>geba !</i>	<i>gheh'bah !</i>
division	<i>shidan</i>	<i>shee'dahn</i>
doctor, the	<i>isha</i>	<i>ee'shah</i>
dress !	<i>narae !</i>	<i>nah-rah'eh !</i>
drill	<i>chōren, sōren</i>	<i>choh'ren soh'ren</i>
drill-book	<i>sōten</i>	<i>soh'ten</i>
driver	<i>gyosotsu</i>	<i>ghee-oh-soh'tsoo</i>
drum	<i>taiko</i>	<i>ti'koh</i>
drummer	<i>koshu</i>	<i>koh'shoo</i>
duties	<i>gimu</i>	<i>ghee'moo</i>
duty, guard	<i>shuei gimu</i>	<i>shoo-ay' ghee'moo</i>
—, outpost	<i>zenshō gimu</i>	<i>zenshoh' ghee'moo</i>
dynamite	<i>dinamito</i>	<i>deenahmee'toh</i>
embark, to	<i>jōsen suru</i>	<i>joh-sen soo'roo</i>
embarkation	<i>jōsen</i>	<i>joh'sen</i>
encampment	<i>yaei</i>	<i>yah-ay'</i>
enemy	<i>teki</i>	<i>teh'kee</i>
enemy's position	<i>tekijin</i>	<i>teh-kee'jeen</i>
engagement	<i>kas-sen</i>	<i>kahs-sen</i>
engineer (naval)	<i>kaigun-ki-kwan-shi</i>	<i>ki'ngoon-kee-k(w)ahn-</i>
engineers (corps)	<i>kōheidan</i>	<i>koh'hay-dahn</i> [shee
equipment	<i>gun-bi</i>	<i>goon-bee</i>
escort	<i>goei</i>	<i>goh-ay'</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
exercise, bayonet	<i>jūkenjutsu</i>	joo'kenjootsoo
expedition	<i>ensei</i>	ensay'
extend !	<i>chire !</i>	chee'reh
eyes right, dress !	<i>migi e, narae !</i>	mee'nghee eh, ' nah-rah'-
— left !	<i>hidari e !</i>	heedah'ree eh ! [eh !
"fall in," to	<i>seiretsu suru</i>	say-reh'ts' soo'roo
farrier	<i>teitetsukō</i>	taytetsookoh'
fatigue (barrack)	<i>einai tōban</i>	ay-ni' toh'bahn
field artillery	<i>yasen hōhei</i>	yah'sen hoh'hay
— exercises	<i>sōren</i>	soh-ren
— -glass	<i>sōgan-kyō</i>	soh'ngahn-kee-oh'
— -gun	<i>yahō</i>	yah-hoh'
— -hospital	<i>yasen byōin</i>	yah'sen bee-oh'een
— -marshal	<i>gensui</i>	ghensoo'ee
— telegraph	<i>yasen denshin</i>	yah'sen den'sheen
file (of men)	<i>retsu, go</i>	reh'tsoo, goh
fire !	<i>ute !</i>	oo'teh !
fire, to	<i>hassha suru, uchi-</i>	hahs'shah soo'roo, oo'chee
flag	<i>hata</i> [kakeru]	hah'tah [kah-keh'roo
flank	<i>sokumen</i>	sohkoo'men
—, left	<i>hidari sokumen</i>	hee-dah'ree soh-koo'men
—, right	<i>migi sokumen</i>	mee'nghee soh-koo'men
fleet, the	<i>kantai</i>	kahnti'
foot-soldier	<i>hosotsu</i>	hoh-soh'tsoo
forage	<i>kaiba, baryō</i>	ki'bah, bah-ree-oh'
foresight (of rifle)	<i>shōjaku</i>	shoh'jah-koo
formation	<i>taikei</i>	ti-kay'
fortress	<i>hōdai, yōsai</i>	hoh'di, yoh'si
forward !	<i>mae e ! susume !</i>	mah'eh eh ! soo-soo'meh !
front, the	<i>shōmen</i>	shoh'men
furlough	<i>kyūka</i>	kee-oo'kah
gallop, to	<i>shikku suru</i>	sheek'koo soo'roo
garrison	<i>shubihei</i>	shoobeehay'
general, a	<i>taishō</i>	ti-shoh'
general officer	<i>shōkwān</i>	shoh'kwahn
governor (military)	<i>sōtoku</i>	soh'tohkoo
ground, parade-	<i>rempeiba</i>	rempay'bah
guard, the	<i>eihei</i>	ay-hay'
—, advanced	<i>zenei</i>	zehn-ay'
—, rear-	<i>kōei</i>	koh'ay

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
guard-room	<i>ei-sha</i>	ay-shah
guard, to mount	<i>jōban suru</i>	joh'bahn soo'roo
guard turn out!	<i>tore-jū! tachi ide!</i>	toh'reh-joo! tah'chee ee'-
gun, cannon	<i>hō</i>	hoh [deh]
gun-carriage	<i>hōshah</i>	hoh'shah
gunner	<i>hōsotsu</i>	hoh'soh-tsoo
gunpowder	<i>kwayaku</i>	k(w)ah-yah'koo
halt!	<i>tomare!</i>	tohmah'reh!
hay (fodder)	<i>magusa</i>	mah-ngoo'sah
head-quarters	<i>honei</i>	hohnay'
horse-brush	<i>umabake</i>	oomahbah'keh
— -cloth	<i>bai</i>	bi
— -shoe	<i>tettei</i>	tet-tay'
hospital, station-	<i>byōin</i>	bee-oh'een
hospital-ship	<i>byōinsen</i>	bee-oh'eensen
hut	<i>koya</i>	koh'yah
independent firing	<i>kakko shageki</i>	kahk'koh shah-ngeh'kee
infantry	<i>hohei</i>	hoh-hay'
—, mounted	<i>kiba hohei</i>	kee'bah hoh-hay'
inspection [ant-	<i>kenetsu</i>	kehn-eh'tsoo
instructor, assist-	<i>jokyō kwan</i>	joh-kee-oh' kwahn
insubordination	<i>fufuku, fuki</i>	foo-foo'koo, foo'kee
Intelligence Dept.	<i>kimitsu kyoku</i>	kee-mee'ts' kee-oh'koo
interpreter	<i>tsūyaku-kwan, tsū-ji</i>	tsoo'-yah'koo-kwahn,
interval	<i>kankaku</i>	kahnkah'koo [tsoo'-jee
intrench, to	<i>hōshō suru</i>	hoh-shoh soo'roo
killed in action	<i>senshi suru</i>	sen-shee soo'roo
knapsack	<i>hainō</i>	hi-noh'
ladder	<i>hashigo</i>	hah-shee'ngoh
lance, spear	<i>yari</i>	yah'ree
lancer	<i>sōkihei</i>	soh-keehay'
lashing (binding)	<i>kessoku</i>	kes-soh'koo
leave, on	<i>kyūka de oru</i>	kee-oo'kah deh oh'roo
left	<i>hidari</i>	heedah'ree
— turn	<i>hidari muke</i>	heedah'ree moo'keh
— wheel	<i>hidare e maware</i>	heedah'ree eh mahwah'-
lieutenant (army)	<i>chūi</i>	choo'ee [reh
— -colonel	<i>chūsa</i>	choo'sah
— -general	<i>chūjō</i>	choo-joh
line (rope)	<i>tsuna</i>	tsoo'nah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
line, firing	<i>shageki sen</i>	shah-ngeh'kee sen
—, in	<i>tsuranaru</i>	tsoo-rah-nah'roo
— of fire	<i>kwasen</i>	k(w)ah'sen
load, to (gun)	<i>hō wo sōten suru</i>	hoh woh soh'ten soo'roo
magazine	<i>kwayaku sōko</i>	k(w)ah-yah'koo soh'koh
— rifle	<i>rematsuji</i>	rem-pahtsoo-joo'
main body	<i>hongun</i>	hohn'ngoon
major	<i>shōsa</i>	shoh'sah
— -general	<i>shōshō</i>	shoh'shoh
man-of-war	<i>gunkan</i>	goon'kahn
map	<i>dzu</i>	dzoo
march!	<i>susume !</i>	soosoo'meh !
—, forced	<i>kyōkōgun</i>	kee-oh-koh'ngoon
mark time, to	<i>ashibumi suru</i>	ahsheeboom'ee soo'roo
marksman	<i>shashu</i>	shah'shoo
midshipman	<i>kaigun-shō-i-kōhosei</i>	ki'ngoon-shoh-ee-koh'-
military police	<i>kempei</i>	kem-pay' [hoh-say
mine	<i>raikō</i>	ri-koh'
musketry	<i>shageki</i>	shah-ngheh'kee
— instruction	<i>shageki kyōren</i>	shah-ngheh'kee kee-oh'-
muzzle of a gun	<i>hōkō</i>	hoh-koh [ren
Navy, the	<i>kaigun</i>	ki'ngoon
officer	<i>shikwan, shōkō</i>	sh'k(w)ahn, shoh-koh
—, non-com.	<i>ka-shi</i>	kah-shee
—, petty [(N.C.O.)	<i>ka-shi-kwan</i>	kah-shee-k(w)ahn
—, staff	<i>sambō shōkō</i>	sahmboh' shoh-koh
officers' mess	<i>shōkō kaishokusho</i>	shoh'koh ki-shoh-koo-
order (command)	<i>meirei</i>	mayray' [shoh
orderly	<i>denrei ka-shi</i>	denray' kah-shee
outpost	<i>zenshō</i>	zenshoh'
parade	<i>kwampe shiki</i>	k(w)ahmpay' shee'kee
parole	<i>mongō</i>	mohngoh'
patrol	<i>sekikō</i>	seh-keekoh'
pay (officer's)	<i>hōkyū</i>	hoh-kee-oo'
— (soldier's)	<i>kyūryō</i>	kee-oo-ree-oh
pymaster	<i>gunri</i>	goon'ree
pickaxe	<i>tsuruppashi</i>	tsooroo-pah'shee
picket	<i>sho-hei</i>	shoh-hay'
pile arms!	<i>kume jū !</i>	koo'meh joo !
pontoon	<i>kōkyō</i>	koh-kee-oh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
post	<i>shōhsho</i>	<i>shoh'shoh</i>
present!	<i>nerae!</i>	<i>neh-rah'eh!</i>
— arms!	<i>sasage jū!</i>	<i>sahsah'nggeh joo!</i>
prisoner of war	<i>fūryō</i>	<i>f'ree-oh'</i>
—, to take	<i>toriko ni suru</i>	<i>tohree'koh nee soo'roo</i>
promotion	<i>shinkyū</i>	<i>sheenkee-oo'</i>
punishment	<i>chō-kai</i>	<i>choh-ki</i>
private, a	<i>heisotsu</i>	<i>haysoh'tsoo</i>
quartermaster	<i>kyūyō-gakari</i>	<i>kee-oo-yoh-ngahkah'ree</i>
— -sergeant	<i>kyūyō gunso</i>	<i>kee-oo'yoh goon'soh</i>
quarters	<i>ei</i>	<i>ay</i>
quick march!	<i>haya ashi!</i>	<i>hah'yah ah'shee</i>
range of gun	<i>shatei</i>	<i>shah-tay'</i>
rank (in army)	<i>ikai</i>	<i>eeki'</i>
— and file	<i>heishi</i>	<i>hay'shee</i>
—, front	<i>zenretsu</i>	<i>zenreh'tsoo</i>
—, rear	<i>kōretsu</i>	<i>koh'reh-tsoo</i>
rations	<i>kōbun</i>	<i>koh'boon</i>
ready!	<i>yōi</i>	<i>yoh'ee</i>
rear, the	<i>hai-men</i>	<i>hi-men</i>
rear-admiral	<i>kaigun-shōshō</i>	<i>ki'ngoon-shoh-shoh</i>
reconnaissance	<i>teisatsu</i>	<i>taysah'tsoo</i>
reconnoitre, to	<i>teisatsu suru</i>	<i>taysah'tsoo soo'roo</i>
recruit, a	<i>shimpei, nyūtaisha</i>	<i>sheem-pay', nee-oo'ti-shah</i>
Red Cross Society	<i>sekiyūjisha</i>	<i>sehkeejoo'jeeshah</i>
redoubt	<i>kakumembō</i>	<i>kah-koo-mem-boh'</i>
regiment, cavalry	<i>kihei rentai</i>	<i>keehay' renti'</i>
—, infantry	<i>hohei rentai</i>	<i>hoh-hay' renti'</i>
regulations	<i>kyōrei</i>	<i>kee-oh'ray</i>
reins	<i>tazuna</i>	<i>tah-dzoo'nah</i>
report, a	<i>tsūhō</i>	<i>tsoo-hoh</i>
reserves	<i>yobi, kōbi</i>	<i>yoh'bee, koh'bee</i>
retire, retreat (to)	<i>taishoku suru</i>	<i>ti-shoh'koo soo'roo</i>
	<i>taikyaku suru</i>	<i>ti-kee-ah'koo soo'roo</i>
reveille	<i>kishōrappa</i>	<i>keeshoh'rahppah</i>
review	<i>kwampeī-shiki</i>	<i>k(w)ahmpay'-shee'kee</i>
rifle	<i>shō-jū</i>	<i>shoh-joo</i>
right, the	<i>migi</i>	<i>mee'nghee</i>
— turn!	<i>migi muke</i>	<i>mee'nghee moo'keh [reh</i>
— wheel!	<i>migi e maware</i>	<i>mee'nghee eh mahwah'-</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
roll-call, the	<i>tenko</i>	ten'koh
route-march	<i>kōgun</i>	koh'ngoon
saddle	<i>kura</i>	koo'rah
sailor, bluejacket	<i>suihei</i>	soo-ee-hay'
— (merc. marine)	<i>sui fu</i>	soo-ee'foo
salute, a	<i>keirei</i>	kay-ray'
—, to	<i>keirei suru</i>	kayray' soo'roo
scout, a	<i>saisaku</i>	si-sah'koo
—, to	<i>sōsaku suru</i>	soh'sah-koo soo'roo
sentry	<i>bampeï</i>	bahm-pay'
sergeant	<i>gunsō</i>	goonsoh'
— -major	<i>sōchō</i>	soh-choh
servant, officers'	<i>jūsotsu</i>	joo'sohtsoo
service (duty)	<i>kimmu</i>	keem'moo
—, special	<i>tokubetsu kimmu</i>	tohkoobeh'tsoo keem'-
shell	<i>hōdan</i>	hoh'dahn [moo
— fire	<i>hōdan shageki</i>	hoh'dahn shah-ngheh'kee
shot, a	<i>dangan</i>	dahn'ng(w)ahn
shoulder arms!	<i>ninae jū!</i>	nee-nah'eh joo!
sight (of gun)	<i>shōjaku</i>	shoh'jahkoo
signal, to	<i>shingō suru</i>	sheen-goh' soo'roo
signaller	<i>shingō-hei</i>	sheen-goh'-hay
skirmish, to	<i>shōtō suru</i>	shoh-toh soo'roo
skirmishers	<i>sampeï</i>	sahmpay'
skirmishing	<i>sansen</i>	sahn'sen
soldier	<i>heitai, gunjin</i>	hay-ti', goon'jeen
spade	<i>hishū</i>	heeshoo'
spy	<i>kanchō</i>	kahnchoh'
squadron (cavalry)	<i>kihei no chūtai</i>	keehay' noh chooti'
square	<i>hōjin</i>	hoh'jeen
staff, the	<i>sambō</i>	sahmboh'
stand at ease!	<i>yasume!</i>	yahsoo'meh!
step, pace	<i>hodo</i>	hoh'doh
stirrup	<i>abumi</i>	ahboo'mee
store, ordnance-	<i>hōhei bukō</i>	hoh'hay bookoh'
strategy	<i>senryaku</i>	sen-ree-ah'koo
stretcher	<i>tanka</i>	tahn'kah
— -bearer	<i>tankasotsu</i>	tahnkahsoh'tsoo
supplies, field	<i>senji kyūyō</i>	sen'jee kee-oo-yoh [tsoo
supply column	<i>ryōshoku jūretsū</i>	ree-oh'shohkoo joo'reh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
surgeon	<i>guni</i>	goon'yee
surround, to	<i>gōi suru</i>	goh'ee soo'roo
sword	<i>katana, ken</i>	kah-tah'nah, ken
swords! carry	<i>sasage to!</i>	sahsah'ngheh toh!
tactics	<i>senjutsū</i>	sen-joots'
tent	<i>temmaku</i>	temmah'koo
tent-peg	<i>yaeikō</i>	yah-ay-koh'
torpedo	<i>suirai</i>	sooe-e-ri'
torpedo-boat	<i>suirai-tei</i>	sooe-e-ri'-tay
— — destroyer	<i>suirai kuchikutei</i>	sooe-e-ri' koocheekootay'
trenches	<i>zango</i>	zahn'ngoh
troops	<i>guntai</i>	goonti'
unfix bayonets!	<i>tore ken!</i>	toh'reh ken!
uniform	<i>gumpuku</i>	goom-poo'koo [seh!
unlimber!	<i>zensha wo hazuse!</i>	zen'shah woh hahdzoo'-
veterinary surgeon	<i>jūi</i>	joo'ee
volley	<i>isseikwa</i>	ees-say'k(w)ah
volunteer, a	<i>shigwanhei</i>	shee-ngwahn'hay
wagon, a	<i>sha</i>	shah
war	<i>sensō, ikusa</i>	sensoh', ee-koo-sah
water-bottle	<i>suizutsu</i>	sooedzoo'tsoo
wheel, to	<i>senkwai suru</i>	senk(w)i' soo'roo
who goes there?	<i>tare da?</i>	tah'reh dah?
works, earth-	<i>dokō</i>	doh-koh'
wound, a	<i>sōshō, kizu</i>	soh-shoh, kee'dzoo
wounded, the	<i>fushō-sha</i>	foo-shoh'shah

27. Cardinal Numbers. (*Gen-sūji*.)

Japanese (rom.)*	Pronunciation.	Japanese (rom.)†	Pronunciation.
1 <i>ichi</i>	ee'chee	or <i>hitotsū</i>	sheetoh'ts'
2 <i>ni</i>	nee	„ <i>futatsū</i>	footah'ts'
3 <i>san</i>	sahn	„ <i>mitsū</i>	mee'ts'
4 <i>shi</i>	shee	„ <i>yotsū</i>	yoh'ts'
5 <i>go</i>	goh	„ <i>itsūtsū</i>	ee'ts(oo)ts'
6 <i>roku</i>	roh'koo	„ <i>mutsū</i>	moo'ts'
7 <i>shichi</i>	sh'chee	„ <i>nanatsū</i>	nahnah'ts'
8 <i>hachi</i>	hah'chee	„ <i>yatsū</i>	yah'ts'
9 <i>ku</i>	koo	„ <i>kokonotsū</i>	kohkohnoh'ts'
10 <i>jū</i>	jew	„ <i>tō</i>	toh

* The words in this list are of Chinese origin. (See notes following the list.)

† These words are of purely Japanese origin.

11	<i>jiu-ichi*</i> (jew-ee'chee)			
12	<i>jiu-ni†</i>	26	<i>ni-jiu-roku</i>	100 <i>hiaku</i> (hee-ah'koo)
13	<i>jiu-san</i>	27	<i>ni-jiu-shichi</i>	200 <i>ni-hiaku</i>
14	<i>jiu-shi</i>	28	<i>ni-jiu-hachi</i>	300 <i>sam-biaku</i>
15	<i>jiu-go</i>	29	<i>ni-jiu-ku</i>	400 <i>shi-hiaku</i>
16	<i>jiu-roku</i>	30	<i>san-jiu</i>	500 <i>go-hiaku</i>
17	<i>jiu-shichi</i>	31	<i>san-jiu-ichi</i>	600 <i>rop-piaku</i>
18	<i>jiu-hachi</i>	32	<i>san-jiu-ni</i>	700 <i>shichi-hiaku</i>
19	<i>jiu-ku</i>	40	<i>shi-jiu</i>	800 <i>hap-piaku</i>
20	<i>ni-jiu</i>	50	<i>go-jiu</i>	900 <i>ku-hiaku</i>
21	<i>ni-jiu-ichi</i>	60	<i>roku-jiu</i>	1000 <i>sen</i> (sen)
22	<i>ni-jiu-ni</i>	70	<i>shichi-jiu</i>	2000 <i>ni-sen</i>
23	<i>ni-jiu-san</i>	80	<i>hachi-jiu</i>	8000 <i>has-sen</i> (hahs-sen)
24	<i>ni-jiu-shi</i>	90	<i>ku-jiu</i>	10,000 <i>man</i> (mahn)
25	<i>ni-jiu-go</i>			100,000 <i>jiu-man</i> (jew-mahn)
				1,000,000 <i>hiaku-man</i>

1907 *Sen-ku-hiaku-shichi-nen* (sen-koo-hee-ah'koo-sh'chee-nen)

NOTES.—1. The Chinese numerals 1 to 10 must be employed only when standing *alone*, or preceding monosyllabic or uncompounded nouns derived from the *Chinese*.

2. When employed with nouns of purely Japanese origin, the terminal *tsū* of the Japanese numerals is dropped.

3. For further information on the use of the numerals the student is referred to Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 30-36.

28. Auxiliary Numerals.‡ (*Betsu-sū-ji.*)

In Japanese objects are usually enumerated as so many of a class or species, by means of "auxiliary numerals," which somewhat correspond with such an expression as "eight *head* of cattle." The following are those most commonly employed:—

Aux.	Pronunciation.	Applied to
<i>Nin</i>	neen ...	... human beings
<i>hiki</i>	hee'kee	... animals, a draught of a net, pieces of silk, etc.
<i>wa</i>	wah ...	... birds and bundles
<i>hon</i>	hohn...	... sticks, cylinders, long and round articles (pencils, poles, masts, trees, etc.).

* The words in this list are of Chinese origin.

† Pronunciation already given in this list is not repeated.

‡ See Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 32-34.

Aux.	Pronunciation.	Applied to
<i>mai</i>	<i>mi</i> ...	... broad flat objects (papers, plates, coins, clothing, etc.)
<i>ken</i>	<i>ken</i> ...	... houses and buildings in general
<i>so</i>	<i>soh</i> ...	... ships, boats, etc.
<i>hai</i>	<i>hi</i> ...	... "fills" of a cup, bowl, glass, etc.
<i>soku</i>	<i>soh'koo</i> ...	... (pairs of) shoes, socks, sandals, etc.
<i>cho</i>	<i>choh</i> ...	... objects such as jinrikishas, palanquins
<i>fuku</i>	<i>foo'koo</i> ...	... doses of medicine, "smokes" of tobacco, etc.
<i>jo</i>	<i>joh</i> ...	... mats; it designates the areas of compartments
<i>satsu</i>	<i>sah'tsoo</i> ...	... volumes of books.
<i>suji</i>	<i>soo'jee</i> ...	... extended objects, as rivers, roads
<i>dai</i>	<i>di</i> ...	... vehicles
<i>mune</i>	<i>moo'neh</i> ...	... ridge-like things or houses
<i>tsū</i>	<i>tsoo</i> ...	... letters, documents
<i>kumi</i>	<i>koo'mee</i> ...	... sets of objects, as toys; companies (of persons).
<i>tsutsumi</i>	<i>tsoo-tsoo'mee</i>	packages

29. Ordinal Numbers.* (*Jo-sū-ji.*)

	Japanese (rom.)	Pronunciation.		Japanese (rom.)
1st	<i>dai ichi</i> *	<i>di ee'chee</i>	17th	<i>dai-jiu-shichi</i>
2nd	— <i>ni</i>	— <i>nee</i>	18th	— <i>jiu-hachi</i>
3rd	— <i>san</i>	— <i>sahn</i>	19th	— <i>jiu-ku</i>
4th	— <i>shi</i>	— <i>shee</i>	20th	— <i>ni-jiu</i>
5th	— <i>go</i>	— <i>goh</i>	21st	— <i>ni-jiu-ichi</i>
6th	— <i>roku</i>	— <i>roh'koo</i>	22nd	— <i>ni-jiu-ni</i>
7th	— <i>shichi</i>	— <i>sh'chee'</i>	23rd	— <i>ni-jiu-san</i>
8th	— <i>hachi</i>	— <i>hah'chee</i>	24th	— <i>ni-jiu-shi</i>
9th	— <i>ku</i>	— <i>koo</i>	25th	— <i>ni-jiu-go</i>
10th	— <i>jiu</i>	— <i>jew</i>	26th	— <i>ni-jiu-roku</i>
11th	— <i>jiu-ichi</i>	— <i>jew-ee'chee</i>	27th	— <i>ni-jiu-shichi</i>
12th	— <i>jiu-ni</i>		28th	— <i>ni-jiu-hachi</i>
13th	— <i>jiu-san</i>		29th	— <i>ni-jiu-ku</i>
14th	— <i>jiu-shi</i>		30th	— <i>san-jiu</i>
15th	— <i>jiu-go</i>		40th	— <i>shi-jiu</i> [<i>koo</i>]
16th	— <i>jiu-roku</i>		100th	— <i>hiaku hee'ah'</i>

* Instead of employing "dai" before, "ban" (bahn) may be used after the cardinals. See *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, p. 34.

30. Collective and Fractional Numbers, etc.

(Shu-gō-sū, bun-sū, nado.)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
All	<i>mina</i> (emphatic,	mee'nah, meen'nah
century, a	<i>isseiki</i> [<i>minna</i>]	ees-say'kee
half-a-century	<i>hanseiki</i>	hahn-say'kee
couple (pair)	<i>ittsui</i>	eet-tsoo'ee
double (twice)	<i>bai, baihodo, nijiu</i>	bi, bi-hoh'doh, nee'jew
dozen	<i>ichi daasu</i>	ee'chee dah'soo
half-a-dozen	<i>han-daasu</i>	hahn-dah'soo
eighth	<i>hachi-bu-no-ichi</i>	hah'chee-boo-noh-ee'chee
first time	<i>hajime-ni</i>	hah-jee'meh-nee
fourth, a	<i>shi-bu-no-ichi</i>	shee-boo-noh-ee'chee
gross, a	<i>jiu-ni-daasu,</i> <i>ichi gorosu</i>	jew-nee-dah'soo, ee'chee-gohroh'soo
half, a	<i>hambun</i>	hahm'boon
once	<i>ichi do</i>	ee'chee doh
part (portion), a	<i>bubun</i>	boo'boon
quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$)	<i>shi-bu-no-ichi,</i> <i>ni-bu-go-rin</i>	shee'boo-noh-ee'chee, nee-boo-goh-reen
score	<i>ni-jiu</i>	nee-jew
second time	<i>ni-do-me</i>	nee-doh-meh
single (only one)	<i>tatta hitotsū no</i>	tah't'tah sh'toh'tsoo noh
third, a	<i>sam-bu-no-ichi</i>	sahm-boo-noh-ee'chee
third time, the	<i>san-do-me</i>	sahn-doh-meh
three-fold	<i>san-bai-no</i>	sahn-bi'-noh
three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$)	<i>shi-bu-no-san</i>	shee-boo-noh-sahn
twice	<i>ni-do</i>	nee-doh
— as much	<i>ni-bai</i>	nee-bi [ree
the whole, all the	<i>mina de, sokkuri</i>	mee'nah deh, soh-koo-

31. Adjectives.* (Kei-ō-shi.)

Able	<i>dekiru</i>	dehkee'roo
afraid	<i>kowai</i>	koh-wi' [nah
all	<i>nokorazu, mina</i>	nohkohrah'dzoo, mee'-
alone	<i>hitori de</i>	sh'toh'ree deh
amusing	<i>omoshiroi</i>	ohmoh-shee-roy' [ts'
another	<i>hoka no, mō hitotsū</i>	hoh'kah noh, mohsh'toh'-
awkward	<i>heta, buchō hō</i>	heh'tah, boo-choh' hoh
bad	<i>warui</i>	wahroo'ee

* For Grammatical Notes see Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar S.T.*, pp. 61-66.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
beautiful	<i>kirei (na), utsūku</i>	keeray' (nah), oots'koo-
big	<i>ōkii, ōki (na) [shii</i>	<i>oh'kee, oh'kee (nah) [shee'</i>
bitter	<i>niyai</i>	nee-nghi'
blind	<i>mekura (no)</i>	meh-koo'rah (noh)
both	<i>ryō-hō, dore mo</i>	ree-oh-hoh, doh'reh moh
broad	<i>hiroii</i>	hee-roy'
bulky	<i>kasabatta</i>	kahsahbaht'tah
busy	<i>isogashii</i>	eesoh-ngah-shee'
certain	<i>tashika (na)</i>	tah-sh'kah (nah)
cheap	<i>yasui</i>	yahsoo'ee
clean	<i>kirei (na)</i>	kee-ray' (nah)
clever	<i>jōzu (na), rikō (na)</i>	joh'dzoo (nah), reekoh'
cold (weather)	<i>samui</i>	sahmoo'ee [(nah)
— (to the touch, or hands, feet, &c.)	<i>tsumetai</i>	tsoomeh-ti'
common (ordinary)	<i>nami no</i>	nah'mee noh
convenient	<i>benri na</i>	ben'ree nah
cool	<i>suzushii</i>	soodzooshee'
damp	<i>shimeppoi</i>	sheemep-poy'
dangerous	<i>kennon (na), abunai</i>	ken'nohn (nah), ahbooni'
dark	<i>kurai</i>	koo-ri'
deaf	<i>tsumbō (no)</i>	tsoomboh' (noh)
dear (expensive)	<i>takai</i>	tahki'
deep	<i>fūkai</i>	f(oo)ki' [noh
different	<i>chigatta, betsu (no)</i>	chee-ngaht'tah, beh'tsoo
difficult	<i>muzukashii [shii</i>	moodzookahshee' [shee'
dirty	<i>kitanai, kitanara-</i>	keetahni', keetahnahrah-
distant	<i>empō (na), tōi</i>	empoh' (nah), toh'ee
dull (weather)	<i>kumotta, uttōshii</i>	koomoht'tah, oot-toh'shee
early	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
easy	<i>yasashii, zōsa nai</i>	yah-sah-shee', zoh'sah ni
empty	<i>kara (na)</i>	kah'rah (nah)
even (smooth)	<i>taira (na) [(no)</i>	ti'rah (nah) [(noh)
false	<i>hontō de nai, uso</i>	hohntoh' deh ni, oo'soh
far	<i>tōi, empō (na)</i>	toh'ee, empoh' (nah)
fast (speedy)	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
fine (minute)	<i>komakai</i>	kohmahki'
— (beautiful, &c.)	<i>kirei na, rippa na</i>	keeray' nah, reep'pah nah
flat	<i>taira (na), hirattai</i>	ti'rah (nah), heerah-ti'
fond (very)	<i>dai sūki</i>	di s'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
foolish	<i>bakarashii</i>	bah-kahrahshee'
foreign	<i>seiyō no, gwaikoku</i>	say-yoh' noh, gwi-koh'koo
free	<i>jyū (na) [(no)]</i>	jee-yoo' (nah) [(noh)]
fresh (eggs, &c.)	<i>umi-tate</i>	oo'mee-tah'teh
— (cool)	<i>suzushii</i>	soodzooshee'
full	<i>ippai (na)</i>	eep-pi' (nah) [shee']
funny	<i>omoshiroi, okashii</i>	ohmohsheeroy', ohkah-
general(customary)	<i>ippan no, futsū no</i>	eep'pahn noh, foo-tsoo'
glad	<i>ureshii</i>	ooreh-shee' [noh]
good	<i>yoi, yoroshii</i>	yoy, yohrohshee'
grand (splendid)	<i>rippa (na), migoto</i>	reep'pah (nah), mee-
hard (solid)	<i>katai [(na)]</i>	kah-ti' [ngoh'toh (nah)]
— (difficult)	<i>mudzukashii</i>	moodzookahshee'
healthy	<i>tassha na</i>	tahs'shah nah
heavy	<i>omoi, omotai</i>	ohmoy', ohmohti'
high	<i>takai</i>	tah-ki'
honest	<i>shōjiki (na)</i>	shoh'jeekee (nah)
hot	<i>atsui, attakai</i>	ahtsoo'ee, aht-tah-ki'
— (as mustard)	<i>karai</i>	kahri'
idle	<i>nora-kurana,</i> <i>namaketa</i>	noh'rah-koo-rah'nah, nah-mah-keh'tah
ignorant	<i>mugaku na</i>	moo-ngah'koo nah
ignorant of	<i>fu-annai</i>	foo-ahn-ni'
ill (sick) [sequence]	<i>byōki</i>	bee-oh'kee
important, of con-	<i>daiji na</i>	di'jee nah
impossible	<i>dekinai</i>	deh-keen'i'
inconvenient, un-	<i>fu-benri na</i>	foo-ben'ree nah
incorrect [suitable]	<i>machigatta</i>	mah-chee-ngaht'tah
interesting	<i>omoshiroi</i>	ohmoh-sheeroy'
just (equitable)	<i>tadashii, kōhei na</i>	tahdahshee', koh'hay nah
kind	<i>shinsetsu (na)</i>	sheenseh'tsoo (nah)
lame	<i>chimba, bikko</i>	cheem'bah, beek'koh
large, great	<i>dai (in compounds),</i>	di, oh-kee
late	<i>osoi [(ōki)]</i>	oh-soy'
lazy	<i>bushō (na)</i>	booshoh' (nah)
left (-hand)	<i>hidari</i>	heedah'ree
light (in weight)	<i>karui</i>	kahroo'ee
— (not dark)	<i>akarui</i>	ahkahroo'ee
little (small)	<i>chiisa (na), chiisai</i>	chee'sah (nah), cheesi'
long	<i>nagai</i>	nah-nghi'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
loose	yurui	yooroo'ee
loud	takai ōki (na)	tahki, oh'kee (nah)
low	hikui	h(ee)koo'ee
many	ōku no, ōi	oh'koo noh, oh'ee
middle	mannaka	mahn-nah'kah
more	motto	moht'toh
much	takūsan	tah-k'sahn'
narrow	semai	seh-mi'
near	chikai	cheeki' [yoh' nah
necessary	kanjin na, hitsuyō	kahn-jeen nah, heetsoo-
next	tsugi no [na	tsoong'ee noh
numerous	ōi	oh'ee
old (of things)	furui	fooroo'ee
— (of persons)	toshiyori (no), toshitotta	tohshee-yoh'ree (noh), toh-shee-toht'tah
opposite	no mukō ni	noh mookoh' nee
other	betsū no, hoka no	bets' noh, hoh'kah noh
painful	itai	eeti'
pale	ao-zameta	ah'oh-zahmeh'tah
polite	teinei (na)	tay-nay' (nah)
poor	bimbō (na) [kushii	beemboh' (nah) [shee'
pretty	kirei (na), utsu-	keeray' (nah), ootsookoo-
proper	sōtō (na), sōō (na)	soh-toh (nah), soh-oh (nah)
pure (unadultera- queer [ted)	junsui na myō (na), kitai (na)	joonsoo'ee (nah) mee-oh' (nah), keeti' (nah)
quick	hayai	hah-yi'
quiet	shizuka (na)	sheedzoo'kah (nah)
rare	mare (na)	mah'reh (nah)
raw (uncooked)	nama (no)	nah'mah (noh)
real	hontō (no), makoto (no)	hohntoh' (noh), mahkoh'- toh (noh)
rich	kane-mochi (no)	kah'neh moh'chee (noh)
right (proper)	honto (no), ii	hohn'toh (noh), ee
— (-hand)	migi	mee'nghee
ripe (of fruit)	juku shita	joo'koo sh'tah'
rough	arai	ahri'
round	marui	mahroo'ee
rude	shitsurei (na), shikkei (na)	sheetsooray' (nah), sheek-kay' (nah)
safe	daijobu (na)	di-joh'boo (nah)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
same	<i>onaji</i>	ohnah'jee
shallow	<i>asai</i>	ahsi'
short (in length)	<i>mijikai</i>	meejeeki'
silly	<i>baka (na)</i>	bah'kah (nah)
simple	<i>wakari-yasui,</i> <i>tegarui</i>	wahkah'ree-yahsoo'ee, teh-ngahroo'ee
sleepy	<i>nemui</i>	neh-moo'ee
slovenly	<i>zon-zai na</i>	zohn-zi nah
slow	<i>osoi</i>	oh-soy'
small	<i>chiisai, chiisa (na)</i>	cheesi', chee'sah (nah)
soft	<i>yawarakai, yawa-</i>	yahwahrahki', yahwah-
solid	<i>katai [raka (na)]</i>	kahti' [rah'kah (nah)]
sorry (for another)	<i>kinodoku</i>	keenohdoh'koo
sour	<i>suppai</i>	soop-pi'
special	<i>betsudan na,</i> <i>tokubetsu na</i>	betsoo'dahn nah, toh-koo-behtsoo nah
square	<i>shikaku (na)</i>	sh'kah'koo (nah)
stiff	<i>katai</i>	kahti'
still (tranquil)	<i>shizuka (na)</i>	sheedzoo'kah (nah)
straight	<i>massugu (na)</i>	mahs-soo'ngoo (nah)
strange	<i>fūshigi (na)</i>	f(oo)shee'nghee (nah)
strong	<i>tsuyoi</i>	tsoo-yoy' [(nah)]
stupid	<i>baka(na), tomma(na)</i>	bah'kah (nah), tohm-mah
sweet	<i>amai</i>	ahmi'
tall	<i>sei no takai</i>	say noh tahki'
that	<i>sono</i>	soh'noh
thick (consistency)	<i>koi</i>	koy
— (in dimension)	<i>atsui</i>	ahtsoo'ee
tight	<i>katai</i>	kahti'
troublesome	<i>urusai, mendō (na)</i>	ooroosi', mendoh' (nah)
true	<i>honto (no), makoto</i> <i>(no)</i>	hohn'toh (noh), mahkoh'- toh (noh)
unavoidable	<i>yondokoronai [(na)]</i>	yohndohkohrohi' [(nah)]
uncomfortable	<i>kyū kutsū, fujiyū</i>	keeo-koots', foojee-yoo'
unhappy	<i>fu-shiawase (na)</i>	foo-sheeahwah'seh (nah)
unkind	<i>funinjō, fūshinsetsu</i> <i>(na) [fu-kwai]</i>	fooneenjoh, foo'sheenset- soo (nah) [foo-ki]
unwell	<i>ambai ga warui,</i>	ahmbi' gah wahroo'ee,
urgent	<i>kyū na [tatsu]</i>	kee-oo' nah [nee tah'tsoo]
useful	<i>chōhō (na), yaku ni</i>	choh-hoh (nah), yah'koo

English.	(romanized).	Pronunciation.
useless	<i>yaku ni tatanai</i>	yah'koo nee tahtahni'
usual	<i>tsūrei (no), heizei (no)</i>	tsoo'ray (noh), hay-zay' (noh)
— (suitable)	<i>atarimae no, tekitō na</i>	ah tahreemah'eh noh, teh-kee-toh' nah
vain	<i>nama-iki (na), kōman (na)</i>	nah'mah-ee'kee (nah) koh'mahn (nah)
various	<i>iro-iro (na), ironna</i>	ee'roh-ee'roh (nah), ee-rohn'nah
warm	<i>ataakai, atataka (na), attakai</i>	ah tah tahki', ah tah tah' kah (nah), attahki'
weak	<i>yowai</i>	yoh-wi' [(nah)]
well (in health)	<i>jōbu (na), tassha (na)</i>	joh'boo (nah), tahs'shah
whole	<i>mina, sōtai (no)</i>	mee'nah, soh'ti (noh)
wide	<i>hiroi</i>	heeroy'
worth (in value)	<i>atai, ne-uchi</i>	ahti', neh-oo'chee
worthless	<i>tsumaranai, yaku-nashi</i>	tsoomahrahni', yahkoo-nah'shee [ngah'tah]
wrong	<i>warui, machi-gatta</i>	wahroo'ee mah'chee-
young	<i>wakai</i>	wahki'

32. Verbs.* (*Dōshi*.)

To accept	<i>uketoru</i>	ookehtoh'roo
to add	<i>kuwaeru, awaseru</i>	koowah'ehroo, ahwahseh'-eereh'roo
to admit (allow to)	<i>ireru</i>	[roo]
to allow [enter]	<i>yurusu</i>	yooroo'soo [eh-roo]
to answer	<i>hentō suru, kotaeru</i>	hentoh' soo'roo, kohtah'-kah'tah woh tsookeh'roo,
to arrange (put in order)	<i>soroeru</i>	sohroh'ehroo
to arrive	<i>tōchaku suru, tsuku</i>	toh'chahkoo soo'roo,
to ask	<i>kiku, tou</i>	kee'koo, toh'oo [tsoo'koo]
to assist	<i>tetsudau</i>	teh-tsoodow'
to bark	<i>hoeru</i>	hoh-eh'roo
to bathe	<i>mizu wo abiru</i>	mee'dzoo woh ahbee'roo
to beat	<i>butsu, utsu</i>	boo'tsoo, oo'tsoo
to become	<i>naru</i>	nah'roo
to begin (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>hajimaru</i>	hahjeemah'roo
to believe	<i>shinjiru</i>	sheen-jee'roo
to bend (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>magaru</i>	mah-ngah'roo

* See Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 39-61.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to bite	<i>kui-tsūku, kamu</i>	koo'ee-ts'koo, kah'moo
to boil water (<i>tr.</i>)	<i>wakasu</i>	wahkah'soo
to boil (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>waku</i>	wah'koo
to borrow	<i>kariru</i>	kahree'roo
to break (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>kowasu, oru</i>	kohwah'soo, oh'roo
to break (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>kowareru, oreru</i>	kohwahreh'roo, ohreh'-
to bring (an object)	<i>motte kuru</i>	moht'teh koo'roo [roo
— (a person)	<i>tsurete kuru</i>	tsooreh'teh koo'roo
to build	<i>tateru</i>	tahteh'roo
to buy	<i>kau</i>	kow
to call (waken)	<i>okosu</i>	ohkoh'soo
to carry	<i>hakobu</i>	hahkoh'boo
to change (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>kaeru, torikaeru</i>	kah'ehroo, tohreekah'-
— (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>kawaru</i>	kahwah'roo [ehroo
to choose	<i>erabu</i>	ehrah'boo
to clear (weather)	<i>agaru</i>	ah-ngah'roo
to climb	<i>noboru</i>	nohboh'roo
to collect (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>yoseru</i>	yohseh'roo
— (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>atsumeru</i>	ah-tsoo-meh'roo
to come	<i>kuru</i>	koo'roo
to come in	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to consent	<i>shōchi suru</i>	shoh'chee soo'roo
to cough	<i>seki ga deru</i>	seh'kee gah deh'roo
to count	<i>kazoeru</i>	kahzoh'eh-roo
to cry, weep	<i>naku</i>	nah'koo
to cut	<i>kiru</i>	kee'roo
to dance	<i>odoru</i>	ohdoh'roo [roo
to decide	<i>kimeru, kettei suru</i>	keemeh'roo, ket-tay' soo'-
to die	<i>shinu, shinuru</i>	shee'noo, sheenoo'roo
to dislike	<i>kirau</i>	kee-row' (like now)
to dismiss	<i>hima wo yaru</i>	hee'mah woh yah'roo [soo
to do	<i>suru, nasu, itasu</i>	soo'roo, nah'soo, eetah'-
to doubt	<i>fūshin ni omoū</i>	f'sheen' nee ohmoh'(oo)
to dream	<i>yume wo miru</i>	yoo'meh woh mee'roo
to drink	<i>nomu</i>	noh'moo [soo
to dry (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>kawakasu, hosu</i>	kah-wah-kah'soo, hoh'-
to eat	<i>taberu</i> [polite]	tahbeh'roo [(oo')
to engage	<i>tanomū (yatoī, less</i>	tahnoh'm(oo) [yah-toh-
to explain, make	<i>bemnei suru, toki</i>	bem-may'soo'roo, toh'kee
clear	<i>akasu</i>	ahkah'soo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to fail	<i>sokonau, hazureru</i>	soh-koh-now', hahdzoo-reh'roo
to faint	<i>me wo mawasu, kizetzu suru</i>	meh woh mahwah'soo, keezeh'tzoo soo'roo
to fall	<i>ochiru</i>	oh-chee'roo [roo
to feel	<i>kanjiru, oboeru</i>	kahnjee'roo, ohboh'eh-
to fill	<i>ippai ni suru</i>	eep-pi' nee soo'roo
to find	<i>mi-ataru, mi-dasu, mi-tsūkeru</i>	mee-ahlah'roo, mee-dah'-soo, mee-ts(oo)keh'roo
to finish	<i>shimau</i>	sheemow' (like cow)
to fish	<i>uwo wo tsuru</i>	oo'woh woh tsoo'roo
to fly	<i>tobu</i>	toh'boo
to follow	<i>tsuite iku</i>	tsooe'e'teh ee'koo
to forget	<i>wasureru</i>	wah-sooreh'roo
to forgive	<i>yurusu</i>	yooroo'soo
to gain	<i>mōkeru</i>	moh'kehroo
to gather (tr.)	<i>atsūmeru</i>	ah'ts'meh'roo
to get in	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to get out	<i>deru</i>	deh'roo
to get up (rise)	<i>okiru</i>	ohkee'roo
to give	<i>yarū</i>	yah'roo
to go	<i>iku</i>	ee'koo
to go away	<i>itte shimau</i>	eet'teh sheemow'
to go in	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to go out	<i>deru</i>	deh'roo
to guide	<i>annai suru</i>	ahn-ni' soo'roo
to hang (tr.)	<i>tsuru, kakeru, tsuri-ageru</i>	tsoo'roo, kahkeh'roo, tsoo'ree-ah-ngheh'roo
to have	<i>motsu, motte iru</i>	moh'tsoo, moht'teh ee'-
to hear	<i>kiku</i>	kee'koo [roo
to help	<i>sewa wo suru, tetsu-</i>	seh'wah woh soo'roo, teh-
to hire (a servant)	<i>yatoī [dan</i>	yahtoh'(oo) [tsoodow'
to hire (a house, etc.)	<i>kariru</i>	kahree'roo
to hit	<i>butsu, ateru</i>	boo'tsoo, ah-teh'roo
to hold (contain)	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to be hungry	<i>haraga heru, o naka ga suki</i>	hahrah'ngah heh'roo, oh nah'kah gah soo'kee
to hurt (intr.)	<i>itamu [masi</i>	eetah'moo [mah's'
to hurt one's-self	<i>kega wo suru</i>	keh'ngah woh soo'roo
to interfere	<i>jama suru</i>	jah'mah soo'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to interpret	<i>tsūben wo suru</i>	<i>tsoo'ben woh soo'roo</i>
to invite	<i>maneku</i>	<i>mahneh'koo</i>
to join (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>tsugu, awaseru</i>	<i>tsoo'ngoo, ahwahseh'roo</i>
to keep (<i>things</i>)	<i>tamotsu, motte iru</i>	<i>tahmoh'tsoo, moh't'teh</i>
to kill	<i>korosu</i>	<i>kohroh'soo</i> [ee'roo]
to knock	<i>tataku</i>	<i>tahtah'koo</i>
to know	<i>shiru, shitte iru</i>	<i>shee'roo, sheet'teh ee'roo</i>
to label	<i>fuda wo tsukeru</i>	<i>foo'dah woh tsookeh'roo</i>
to last	<i>motsu</i>	<i>moh'tsoo</i>
to laugh	<i>warau</i>	<i>wah-rah'oo</i>
to lead	<i>hiku, annai suru</i>	<i>h(ee)koo, ahn-ni' soo'roo</i>
to learn	<i>manabu, narau</i>	<i>mahnah'boo, nahrah'oo</i>
to leave off (<i>cease</i>)	<i>yosu, yameru</i>	<i>yoh'soo, yahneh'roo</i>
to lend	<i>kasu</i>	<i>kah'soo</i>
to let (<i>permit</i>)	<i>saseru, yurusu</i>	<i>sahseh'roo, yooroo'soo</i>
to lie down	<i>neru</i>	<i>neh'roo</i>
to lift	<i>mochi-ageru</i>	<i>moh'chee-ah-nglieh'roo</i>
to light (<i>a fire</i>)	<i>hi wo taku</i>	<i>hee woh tah'koo</i> [roo]
to light (<i>a lamp</i>)	<i>rampu wo tsūkeru</i>	<i>rahn'poo woh ts(oo)keh'-</i>
to like	<i>konomu, sūki</i>	<i>kohnoh'moo, s'kee'</i>
to live (<i>reside</i>)	<i>sumau</i>	<i>soomow'</i>
to lock	<i>jō wo orosu</i>	<i>joh woh ohroh'soo</i>
to look at	<i>miru</i>	<i>mee'roo</i>
to look for	<i>sagasu</i>	<i>sah-ngah'soo</i> [now']
to lose (<i>tr.</i>)	<i>naku suru, ushinau</i>	<i>nah'koo soo'roo, ooshee-</i>
to love	<i>aisuru</i>	<i>i-soo'roo</i> [koo'roo]
to make	<i>koshīraeru, tsukuru</i>	<i>koh-sheerah'ehroo, tsoo-</i>
to make a mistake	<i>ayamatsu</i>	<i>ah-yah-mah'tsoo</i>
to manage	<i>tori-atsūkan</i>	<i>toh'ree-ah-ts'kow'</i>
to mend	<i>naosu, tsūkuroi</i>	<i>nah-oh'soo, ts'kooroh'-</i>
to mix (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>mazeru</i>	<i>mahzeh'roo</i> [(oo)]
to move (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>ugokasu</i>	<i>oo-ngohkah'soo</i>
to move (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>ugoku</i>	<i>oo-ngoh'koo</i>
to object	<i>koshō wo iū</i>	<i>kohshoh' woh eeo'</i>
to observe	<i>mi-ukeru, ki-ga</i> <i>tsūku</i>	<i>mee-ookeh'roo, kee-ngah</i> <i>ts(oo)koo'</i> [roo]
to offer	<i>ageru, susumeru</i>	<i>ah-ngeh'roo, soosoomeh'-</i>
to omit	<i>otosu</i>	<i>oh'toh'soo</i>
to open (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>akeru</i>	<i>ahkeh'roo</i>
to open (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>aku</i>	<i>ah'koo</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to order (at shop)	<i>atsuraeru</i>	ahtsoorah'ehroo
to order (command)	<i>ii-tsūkeru</i>	ee-ts(oo)keh'roo
to pack	<i>ni zukuri wo suru</i>	nee dzookoo'ree woh soo'-
to pay	<i>harau</i>	hahrow' [roo]
to permit	<i>shōchi suru</i>	shoh'chee soo'roo
to perspire	<i>ase ni naru</i>	ah'seh nee nah'roo
to pick	<i>tsumu</i>	tsoo'moo
to pick up	<i>hiroō</i>	heeroh'(oo)
to play	<i>asobu</i>	ahsoh'boo
to pour	<i>tsugu</i>	tsoo'ngoo
to prepare	<i>koshiraeru, shītaku wo suru</i>	kosheerah'ehroo, sh'tah'- koo woh soo'roo
to prevent	<i>jama wo suru, samatageru</i>	jah'mah woh soo'roo, sahmalitah-ngeh'roo
to promise	<i>yakūsoku suru</i>	yah-k(oo)soh'koo soo'roo
to pull	<i>hiku</i>	h(ee)koo
to push	<i>osu</i>	oh'soo
to put	<i>oku, sueru</i>	oh'koo, soo-eh'roo
to put off	<i>nobasu</i>	nohbah'soo
to put on (don)	<i>kiru</i>	kee'roo
to rain	<i>ame ga furu</i>	ahmeh gah foo'roo
to raise	<i>ageru</i>	ah-ngheh'roo
to read	<i>yomu</i>	yoh'moo
to receive	<i>uke-toru</i>	oo'keh-toh'roo
to recommend	<i>susumeru</i>	soosoomel'roo
to refuse	<i>kotowaru</i>	kolithwah'roo
to remain	<i>nokoru, amaru</i>	nohkoh'roo, ahmah'roo
to remember	<i>oboeru</i>	ohboh'ehroo
to repay	<i>kaesu, henkyaku suru</i>	kah'eh-soo, hen-kee-ah'- koo soo'roo
to rest	<i>yasumu</i>	yahsoo'moo
to return (trans.)	<i>kaesu</i>	kah'eh-soo
to return (intr.)	<i>kaeru</i>	kah'eh-roo
to ride	<i>noru</i>	noh'roo
to ring (intr.)	<i>narasu</i>	nahrah'soo
to ring (trans.)	<i>naru</i>	nah'roo
to roast	<i>yaku</i>	yah'koo
to rub	<i>kosuru</i>	koh-soo'roo
to run	<i>kakeru</i>	kahkeh'roo
to save	<i>tasūkeru</i>	tah-s'keh'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to say	<i>hanasu, iu</i>	hahnah'soo, ee'oo
to see	<i>miru</i>	mee'roo
to seem, appear	<i>mieru</i>	mee-ch'roo
to send	<i>yarū, tsūkawasū</i>	yah'roo, ts(oo)kahwah'soo
to sew	<i>nuu [suru]</i>	noo [roo]
to share	<i>wakeru, bumpai</i>	wahkeh'roo boompī' soo'-
to shave	<i>hige wo suru (soru)</i>	hee'ngheh woh soo'roo
to shine	<i>teru</i>	teh'roo [(soh'roo)]
to show	<i>miseru</i>	meesh'roo
to shut (trans.)	<i>shimeru</i>	sheemeh'roo
to sing (of persons)	<i>utau; (birds, naku)</i>	ootow' (nah'koo)
to sit (as European)	<i>koshi wo kakeru</i>	koh'shee woh kahkeh'roo
to sit (as Japanese)	<i>suwaru</i>	soowah'roo
to sleep	<i>neru</i>	neh'roo
to smoke	<i>tabako wo nomu</i>	tahbah'koh woh noh'moo
to sneeze	<i>kūshami wo suru</i>	k'shah'mee woh soo'roo
to sow	<i>maku</i>	mah'koo
to spend	<i>tsuñyasu, tsūkau</i>	tsoo-ee-yah'soo, ts'kow'
to spoil	<i>sonjiru</i>	sohn-jee'roo
to stand (intr.)	<i>tatsu</i>	tah'tsoo
to start (set out)	<i>shuttatsu suru,</i>	shoot-tah'tsoo soo'roo,
to steal	<i>nusumu [tatsu]</i>	noosoo'moo [tah'tsoo]
to stop (trans.)	<i>tomeru</i>	tohmeh'roo
to stop (intr.)	<i>tomaru</i>	tohmah'roo
to sweep	<i>haku</i>	hah'koo
to swim	<i>oyogu</i>	oh-yoh'ngoo
to take	<i>toru</i>	toh'roo
to take care	<i>ki wo tsūkeru</i>	kee woh ts(oo)keh'roo
to talk	<i>hanasu</i>	hahnah'soo
to tear (trans.)	<i>saku, yabuku</i>	sah'koo, yahboo'koo
to tell	<i>hanasu, iu</i>	hahnah'soo, ee'oo
to tell (relate)	<i>kataru</i>	kahtah'roo
to thank	<i>rei wo iu</i>	ray woh ee'oo
to think	<i>omoi, zanjiru</i>	ohmoh'(oo), zohn-jee'roo
to throw	<i>nageru, hōru</i>	nah-ngheh'roo, hoh'roo
to tie	<i>shibaru</i>	sheebah'roo
to touch	<i>sawaru, fureru</i>	sahwah'roo, foo-reh'roo
to travel	<i>ryokō suru, tabi wo suru</i>	ree-ohkoh' soo'roo, tah'- bee woh soo'roo
to try	<i>yatte miru, tamesu</i>	yaht'teh mee'roo, tah- meh'soo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to turn (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>mawasu</i>	mahwah'soo
to turn (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>mawaru</i>	mahwah'roo
to understand	<i>wakaru</i>	wahkah'roo
to use	<i>mochiiru, tsukau</i>	moh-chee'roo, tsookow'
to wait	<i>matsu</i>	mah'tsoo
to walk	<i>aruku</i>	ahroo'koo [moo
to want	<i>iru, hoshii, nozomu</i>	ee'roo, hoh-shee, nohzoh'-
to warn	<i>imashimeru, koto- waru</i>	eemah-sheemeh'roo, koh-toh-wah'roo
to waste (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>tsuiyasu, muda ni tsūkau</i>	tsoo-ee-yah'soo, moo'dah nee ts(oo)kow'
to watch, to keep watch	<i>ban wo suru</i>	bahn woh soo'roo
to wear (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>kiru</i>	kee'roo
to wear (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>motsu</i>	moh'tsoo
to weigh (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>hakaru</i>	hahkah'roo
to wipe	<i>nugū fūku</i>	noo-ngoo' f(oo)koo'
to wish	<i>nozomu, hoshii(adj.)</i>	noh-zoh'moo, hoh-shee'
to work	<i>hataraku</i>	hahtahrah'koo
to wrap up	<i>tsutsumu</i>	tsoo-tsoo'moo
to yawn	<i>akubi suru</i>	ahkoo'bee soo'roo

33. Adverbs, Particles, Conjunctions, Pronouns,* &c.

(*Fukushi, Teniwoha, Setsuzokushi, Daimeishi.*)

about (nearly)	<i>oyoso, kurai (gurai),</i>	ohyoh'soh, koori'(goori'),
above	<i>no ue</i> [hodo]	noh oo'eh [hoh'doh]
according to	<i>ni yotte</i>	nee yoht'teh
across	<i>yoko ni</i>	yoh'koh nee
after	<i>no nochi ni</i>	noh noh'chee nee
afterwards	<i>nochi ni</i>	noh'chee nee
again	<i>mata</i>	mah'tah
ago	<i>mae ni</i>	mah'eh nee
almost	<i>hotondo</i>	hohtohn'doh [nee
already	<i>mohaya, sude ni</i>	moh-hah'yah, soo'deh
also	<i>mo, yahari, yappari</i>	moh, yah-hah'ree, yahp-
always	<i>itsudemo</i>	heetsoodeh'moh [pah'ree
among	<i>no uchi ni</i>	noh oo'chee nee
anybody	<i>dare de mo</i>	dah'reh deh moh

* For the grammar of these Parts of Speech see Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
anything	<i>nan de mo</i>	nahn deh moh
any time	<i>nan doki de mo,</i> <i>itsu de mo</i>	nahn doh'kee deh moh, ee'tsoo deh moh
anywhere	<i>doko de mo</i>	doh'koh deh moh
around	<i>no mawari ni</i>	noh mahwah'ree nee
at	<i>ni, de</i>	nee, deh
at last	<i>yōyaku, tsui ni</i>	yoh'yahkoo, tsoo'ee nee
because	<i>kara</i>	kah'rah
before	<i>saki, no mae ni</i>	sah'kee, noh mah'eh nee
behind	<i>no ura ni, no</i>	noh oo'rah nee, noh
below	<i>shīta</i> [<i>ushiro ni</i>]	sh'tah' [ooshee'roh nee]
beneath	<i>no shīta ni</i>	noh sh'tah nee
besides	<i>no hoka ni</i>	noh hoh'kah nee
between	<i>no aida ni</i>	noh i'dah nee
by	<i>ni, de, no soba ni</i>	nee, deh, noh sohbah nee
certainly (without doubt)	<i>chigai nai, mochi-</i> <i>ron</i>	chee-nghi' ni, mohechee'- rohn
daily	<i>mainichi</i>	mi-nee'chee
down	<i>shīta (ye)</i>	sh'tah (yeh)
downstairs	<i>shīta ni</i>	sh'tah nee
early	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
especially	<i>betsu ni, koto ni</i>	beh'tsoo nee, koh'toh nee
even	<i>sura, sae, de mo</i>	soo'rah, sah'eh, deh moh
everywhere	<i>doko de mo, hōbō</i>	doh'koh deh moh, hoh'-
except	<i>no hoka ni</i>	noh hoh'kah nee [boh
far	<i>tōi, empō (na)</i>	toh'ee, empoh (nah)
from	<i>yori, kara</i>	yoh'ree, kah'rah
here	<i>koko, kochi (ra)</i>	koh'koh, koh'chee (rah)
how?	<i>ikaga? dō? do</i> <i>shīte?</i>	eekah'ngah? doh? doh sh'teh?
how long?	<i>itsu made?</i>	ee'tsoo mah'deh?
how many?	<i>ikutsu?</i>	eekoo'tsoo? [doh?
how often?	<i>iku tabi? iku do?</i>	ee'koo tah'bee? ee'koo
immediately	<i>sassoku, sugu ni</i>	sahs-soh'koo, soo'ngoo
in	<i>ni</i>	nee [nee
inside	<i>ni, no naka ni</i>	nee, noh nah'kah nee
into	<i>ni, no naka ye</i>	nee, noh nah'kah yeh
just (exactly)	<i>chōdo</i>	choh'doh
nearly	<i>mo sūkoshi de</i>	moh s'koh'shee deh
next	<i>tsugi ni</i>	tsoo'nghee nee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
notwithstanding	<i>ni kamawazu, ni kakawarazu</i>	nee kahmahwah'dzoo, nee kahkahwahrah'dzoo
of	<i>no</i>	noh [chee'rohn
of course	<i>moto yori, mochiron</i>	moh'toh yoh'ree, moh-
often	<i>tabi-tabi</i>	tah'bee-tah'bee
only	<i>tada, bakari</i>	tah'dah, bahkah'ree
over	<i>no ue ni</i>	noh oo'eh nee
probably	<i>ōkata, tabun</i>	oh'kah-tah, tah'boon
quietly	<i>shizuka ni</i>	sheedzoo'kah nee
rather (somewhat)	<i>iku bun ka</i>	ee'koo boon kah
recently	<i>konaida</i>	kohni'dah
seldom (with neg.	<i>metta ni</i>	meht'tah nee
separately [verb]	<i>wakete, betsu (ni)</i>	wah-keh'teh, beh'tsoo
slowly	<i>shidzuka ni</i>	sheedzoo'kah nee [(nee)
somebody	<i>dare ka</i>	dah'reh kah
something	<i>nani ka</i>	nah'nee kah [foo'shee
sometimes	<i>toki doki, ori-fushi</i>	toh'kee doh'kee, oh'ree
somewhere	<i>doko ka, dokka</i>	doh'koh kah, dohk'kah
soon	<i>jiki ni, hodo naku</i>	jee'kee nee, hoh'doh nah'-
still (yet)	<i>nao, mada</i>	nah'oh, mah'dah [koo
than	<i>yori</i>	yoh'ree
then	<i>sono toki</i>	soh'noh toh'kee
there	<i>asūko, soko, achira</i> [politer]	ah's'koh, soh'koh, ah- chee'rah [kah'rah
therefore	<i>da kara. (desu kara</i>	dah kah'rah, deh'soo
through	<i>tōshite, tōtte</i>	toh'sh'teh, toht'teh
till	<i>made</i>	mah'deh
to	<i>ni, ye</i>	nee, yeh
too (too much)	<i>amari</i>	ahmah'ree
too (as well)	<i>mo, yahari</i>	moh, yah-hah'ree
towards	<i>no hō yo</i>	noh hoh yeh
under	<i>no shita ni</i>	noh sh'tah' nee
unfortunately	<i>ai-niku</i>	i-nee'koo
upon	<i>no ue ni</i>	noh oo'eh nee
usually, generally	<i>atarimae, taigai</i>	ah tah'remah'eh, ti-nghi'
when?	<i>itsu?</i>	ee'tsoo?
where?	<i>doko?</i>	doh'koh?
where	<i>no tokoro</i>	noh tohkoh'roh [keh deh
why?	<i>naze? dō iu wake de?</i>	nah'zeh? doh ee'oo wah'-
with (together)	<i>to issa ni</i>	toh ees'shoh nee

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AND SENTENCES.

NOTE.—(1) The Japanese equivalents are not in all cases literal translations, but are those which the same set of circumstances would draw from Japanese speakers.

(2) In social intercourse with the Japanese it should be borne in mind that they are perhaps the most sensitive nation in the world; e.g., a mere hint of displeasure will be taken deeply to heart and remembered—seldom, however, with any feeling of malice.

Useful & Necessary Idiomatic Expressions & Phrases.* (*Hitsu yō no gengo, hōgen, tō.*)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Good morning!	<i>O hayō!</i>	oh hah-yoh'!
Good day; or, How do you do?	<i>Konnichi wa!</i>	kohnnee'chee wah!
Good evening! (meeting)	<i>Komban wa!</i>	kohm'bahn wah!
Good night! (to one going to bed)	<i>O yasumi nasai!</i>	oh yahsoo'mee nahsi'!
Excuse me; or, I beg your pardon	<i>Go men nasai</i>	goh men nahsi'
Oh, don't mention	<i>Dō itashimashite!</i>	doh eetahsheemah'sh'teh!
Thank you [it!]	<i>Arigato</i>	ahree-ngah'toh
No, thank you	<i>Arigato, Yoshimashō</i>	ahree-ngah'toh, yoh-shee-mah-shoh'
Thank you very much for your assistance	<i>Ōki ni o sewa sama ni narimashita</i>	oh'kee nee oh seh'wah sah'mah nee nahree-mah'sh'tah
Thanks for your trouble	<i>Go kurō sama</i>	goh kooroh' sah'mah
I apologise for interrupting you	<i>O jama itashima-shita</i> [sen	oh jah'mah eetahshee-mah'sh'tah [mah'sen
It does not matter	<i>(Hitto mo kamaima-</i>	cheet'toh moh kahmi-
I can scarcely ask (asking a favour)	<i>Mōshi-kane masū-ga</i>	moh'shee-kah'neh mah's'ngah

* For the rules of Japanese Grammar, including Syntax, see Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please do, I beg	<i>Dōka o negai mōshi-masū</i>	doh'kah oh neh-nghi' moh'sheemahs'
You are quite (indeed) welcome	<i>Yō koso oide na sai mashita</i>	yoh koh'soh oy'deh nah-si'mah'sh'tah [s'
Just as you please	<i>Go katte shidai desū</i>	goh kaht'teh sheedi' deh'-
You are quite right	<i>Go mottomo de go-zaimasū</i>	goh moht-toh'moh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Do as you please	<i>Go katte ni nasai</i>	goh kaht'teh nee nahsi'
Take as much as you please	<i>O iriyō dake o tori nasai</i>	oh ee-ree-yoh' dah'keh oh toh'ree nahsi'
It is lucky that...	<i>Yoi ambai nē...</i>	yoy ahmbi'nee...
As you know...	<i>Go zonji no tori</i>	goh zohn'jee noh toh'ree
It must be done	<i>Shinakūcha naran koto desū</i>	sheenah'k'chah nah'rahn koh'toh deh's'
What are you doing? (to inferior)	<i>Nani wo suru?</i>	nah'nee woh soo'roo?
— (to equal or sup.)	<i>Nani wo nasaimasū</i>	[mah's'?
Please come back soon	<i>Mata o hayaku o kaeri nasaimashi [nasai</i>	nah'nee woh nahsi-mah'tah oh hah-yah'koo oh kah-eh'ree nahsi-mah'shee [nahsi'
Come here	<i>Kochira ye oide</i>	koh-chee'rah yeh oy'deh
I have come on business [come?	<i>Yō ga atte mairi-mashita</i>	yoh gah aht'teh mi-ree-mah'sh'tah [kah?
When will you	<i>Itsū oide nasaru ka?</i>	ee'ts' oy'deh nahsah'roo
Will you come?	<i>Oide nasaimasū ka?</i>	oy'deh nahsi-mah's' kah?
Where are you going?	<i>Dochira ye o ide de gozaimasū?</i>	dohchee'rah yeh oh ee'-deh deh goh-zimah's'?
Go and look	<i>Itte goran nasai</i>	eet'teh goh'rahn nahsi'
What is the matter?	<i>Nanda? (fam.) Dō</i>	nahn'dah? doh shee-
or, What is it?	<i>shimashita?</i>	mah'sh'tah? [yah'koo
As soon as possible	<i>Naru-take hayaku</i>	nah'roo-tah'keh hah-
Oh no! that is not	<i>Sō ja gozaimasen</i>	soh jah goh-zi-mah'sen
If possible [so	<i>Narō koto nara</i>	nahroh' koh'toh nah'rah
I don't quite understand	<i>Hakkiri to wakari-masen</i>	hahk-kee'ree toh wah-kahreemah'sen
I haven't the slightest idea [mean?	<i>Mattaku zonjimasen [desū?</i>	maht-tah'koo zohnjee-mah'sen [keh deh's'?
What does this	<i>Kore wa dō iū wake</i>	kohreh wah doh eeo wah-
I don't know	<i>Zonjimasen [n' desū</i>	zohnjeemah'sen [n'deh's'
I have never seen it	<i>Mita koto ga nai</i>	mee'tah koh'toh gah nē

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I haven't seen you for a long time	<i>Shibaraku o me ni kakarimasen</i>	sheebahrah'koo oh meh nee kah-kahreemah'sen
What do you say?	<i>Nani wo osshaimasū</i>	nahnee wohohs-shimah's'
Who said so?	<i>Dare ga sō ima- shūta?</i>	dah'reh gah soh eemah'- sh'tah? [shoh'
I will speak to him	<i>Danjite nimashō</i>	dahnjee'teh meemah-
He won't hear of it	<i>Naka-naka shōchi shimasen</i>	nah'kah-nah'kah shoh'- chee sheemah'sen
He cannot be relied	<i>Ate ni narimasen</i>	ah'teh nee nahreemah'sen
He is honest and	<i>Ano hito wa, shō- jiki de, yoku ha- tarakimasū</i>	ah'noh sh'toh' wah, shoh'jeekee deh, yoh'koo hah-tahrahkeemah's'
hard-working		
You must not do	<i>Sō shīcha ikemasen</i>	soh sh'chal'eekehmah'-
that	[masen]	sen [eekehmah'sen
Don't tell anyone	<i>Hito ni itt'chya ike-</i>	sh'toh nee eet-t' ch(ee)ah
I will do my best	<i>Narutake hone-otte yarimashō</i>	nahrootah'keh hoh'neh- oht'teh yahreemah-shoh'
I can do without it	<i>Nakute mo ii n' desū</i> [(familiar)]	nahkoo'teh moh ee n' deh's' [shee
It will do afterwards	<i>Ato demo yoroshii</i>	ah'toh deh'moh yohroh-
It will do at your	<i>Go tsugō no toki de</i>	goh tsoo-ngoh' noh toh'-
leisure	<i>yoroshin gozaimasū</i>	kee deh yohrohshee'oo goh-zi-mah's'
Be careful!	<i>Ki wo tsukero!</i>	kee woh tsookeh'roh!
I will bring it for	<i>Motte kite agemashō</i>	moht'teh kee'teh ah- ngelh-mah-shoh'
you		
Do you want this?	<i>Kore wa o iriyō desū</i> ka? [raitai]	koh'reh wahoh'ee'ree-yoh' deh's' kah? [mohri-ti
I want an answer	<i>Henji wo shite mo-</i>	hen'jee woh shee'teh
Wait a moment	<i>Sukoshi mate (fam.); Sukoshi omachi nasai (polite)</i>	sookoh'shee mah'teh; sookoh'shee oh-mah'- chee nah-si' [ngah?
[answer?]		
What is your	<i>O henji wa ikaga?</i>	oh hen'jee wah eekah'-
Do you like this?	<i>Kore wo o suki desū</i>	koh'reh woh oh soo'kee
I like it very much	<i>Dai suki desū [ka?</i>	di's'kee deh's' [deh's'kah?
How do you like it?	<i>Ikaga desū?</i>	eekah'ngah deh's'?
Kindly let me know	<i>Dōzo sugu ni kika-</i>	doh-zoh soo'ngoo nee kee-
at once	<i>shite kudasai</i>	kah'sh'teh koodahsi'
You are very fortu-	<i>O shiawase de gozai-</i>	oh shee-ahwah'seh deh
nate	<i>masū</i>	goh-zi-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
You need not be anxious	<i>Go shimpai ni wa oyobimasenai</i>	goh sheempi' nee wah oh-yohbeemahseh'n'
It is too difficult	<i>Amari mutsukashii n' desu</i>	ahmah'ree mootsookah'-shee n'deh's' [tah
It is well done	<i>Yoku deki mashita</i>	yoh'koo deh-kee mah'sh'-
What is your address?	<i>Go jū shōwa dochira desu</i>	goh joo shoh wah doh-chee'rah deh's'?
My address is...	<i>Watakūshino tokorogaki wa ... de gozaimasu</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh toh-koh'roh-ngah'kee wah ... deh goh-zi-mah's
This is my address	<i>Watakūshi no jūshō wa koko desu</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh joo'-shoh wah koh'koh deh's'
Give me his address	<i>Ano hito no tokorogaki wo kudasai</i>	ah'noh sh'toh noh toh-koh'roh-ngah'kee woh koodahsi' [mah's'
He lives in Hiogo	<i>Hiōgo ni orimasu</i>	heeoh'ngoh nee ohree-
He resides at Tokyo	<i>Tōkyō ni sunde orimasu</i>	toh-k(ee)yoh nee soon'-deh ohreemah's'
[suppose so]		
So it seems. (Yes, I)	<i>Sō da sō desu</i>	soh dah soh deh's'
Do you speak English?	<i>Anata Igrisu kotoba wo go zonji desu ka?</i>	ahnah'tah ee-nghee-ree'-soo kohtoh'bah woh goh zohn'jee deh's' kah?
I am English	<i>Watakūshi wa Igrisu desu</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah ee-nghee-ree'soo deh's'
I don't understand	<i>Wakarimasen</i>	wahkahreemah'sen
I can speak a little Japanese	<i>Watakūshi Nihon-gowa sukoshi dekimasu</i>	wahtah'k'shee nee'hohn-ngoh wah sookoh'shee dehkeemah's'
I had not time	<i>Hima ga nakatta n' desu</i>	hee'mah gah nahkaht'-tah n'deh's' [mah'sen
I really cannot wait	<i>Matcha oraremasen</i>	maht'chah ohrahreh-
As you see	<i>Goran no tōri</i>	goh'rahn noh toh'ree
Where were you seen?	<i>Doko de miraremashta ka?</i>	doh'koh deh meerahreh-mah'sh'tah kah?
Is it convenient tomorrow?	<i>Miōnichi tsugō wa yoroshii n'desu ka?</i>	meeoh'neechee tsoo-ngoh'wah yohrohshee' n'deh's' kah?
I will return it tomorrow	<i>Miōnichi o kayeshi mōshimasu</i>	meeoh'neechee oh kah-yeh'shee mohsheemah's'
Just as you like	<i>Go katte shidai desu</i>	goh kaht'tehsheedi'deh's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please let me know immediately	<i>Sugu ni kikashite kudasai</i>	soo'ngoo nee keekah'-sh'teh koodahsi'
He has already left [not know]	<i>Mō o kayeri ni nari-mashita</i>	moh oh kah-yeh'ree nee nahreemah'sh'tah
He probably does	<i>Shiranai n'lesho</i>	sheerahni' n'deh'shoh
This article wears well	<i>Konoshinawa mochiga yoroshii n'lesū</i>	koh'noh shee'nah wah moh'chee-ngah yoh-rohshee' n'deh's'
Are there any book-shops in Osaka?	<i>Ōzaka ni honya ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	ohzah'kah nee holin'yah gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?
To be sure there are!	<i>Arimasū to mo!</i>	ahreemah's' toh moh!
I enquired, but there was none	<i>Tadzunemashita keredomo, gozaimasenū deshita</i>	tahdzonehmah'sh'tah keh-rehdoh'moh, goh-zi-mah-seh'n' deh'sh'tah
I see you for the first time	<i>Hajimete o me ni kakarimasū</i>	hahjeemeh'teh oh meh nee kahkahreemah's'
Where are you going?	<i>Dokira ye o ide de gozaimasū?</i>	doh-chee'rah yeh oh ee'-deh deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Come here; I have something for you to do	<i>Yō ga aru kara, kochi o ide (fam.)</i>	yoh gah ah'roo kah'rah, koh'chee oh ee'deh
May I ask who you are, sir?	<i>Donata de irasshaimasū ka?</i>	dohnah'tah deh eerahs-shi-mah's' kah?
When do you return to Europe?	<i>Itsu Yōroppa ye o kaeri ni narimasu ka?</i>	ee'tsoo yoh'roh-p-pah yeh oh kahch'ree nee nah-ree-mah's' kah?
Is anything the matter with you?	<i>Dō ka nasaimashita ka?</i> [shita?]	doh kah nahsi-mah'sh'tah kah? [sh'tah?
Who said so?	<i>Dare ga sō iima-</i>	dah'reh gah soh eemah'-
Be pleased to wait	<i>O machi nasai</i>	oh mah'chee nah-si'
Go and wait at the school, please	<i>Gakkō ye itte omachi nasai</i>	gahk-koh' yeh eet'teh oh mah'chee nahsi' [shi'
You come as well	<i>Anata mo irasshaimasū</i>	ahnah'tah moh eer-rah-s-
I am told he returned yesterday	<i>Sakujitsu kayerinashita sō desū</i>	sahkoojee'tsoo kah-yeh-reemah'sh'tah soh deh's'
You must be careful	<i>Yōjin shinai to ike masen-zo!</i>	yoh'jeen sheeni' toh ee-kehmah'sen-zoh!
I did not break it; i.e., it was not I who broke it	<i>Kowashita no wa watakushi de gozaimasenū</i>	kohwah'sh'tah noh wah wah-tah'k'shee deh goh-zi-mahseh'n'

English.	Japanese (romanized.)	Pronunciation.
That is the important point	<i>Soko ga kanjin desū</i>	soh'koh gah kahn'jeen
Why? [ant point]	<i>Naze desū? (fam.)</i>	nah'zeh deh's' ? [deh's'
In that case it is all right	<i>Sonnara yoroshiu gozaimasū</i>	sohn-nah'rah yohroh-shee'oo goh-zi-mah's'
It is extremely inconvenient [it]	<i>Goku goku tsugō ga warui</i>	goh'koo goh'koo tsoo-ngoh' gah wahroo'ee
There is no help for	<i>Shi-kata-ga nai</i>	sh'-kah'tah-ngah ni
Under what circumstances?	<i>Dō iu shidai de?</i>	doh ee'oo sheedi' deh?
What is the reason?	<i>Dō iu wake desū?</i>	doh ee'oo wah'keh deh's'?
What is the matter?	<i>Dō shita no desū?</i>	doh sh'tah noh deh's'?
There is no mistake about it!	<i>Sore ni sōi nai n' desū!</i>	soh'reh nee soh'ee ni n' deh's'!
You were certainly to blame	<i>Omaye wa warui no ni chigai nai</i>	ohmah'yeh wah wahroo'-ee noh nee chee-nghi ni
What is your opinion?	<i>Anata wa dō iu o kangae desū?</i>	ahnah'tah wah doh ee'oo oh kahn-ngah'eh deh's'?
Please make a note of it	<i>Dōku a kaki-tome wo negaimasū</i>	doh'kah oh kah-kee-toh'-meh woh neh-ngh'mahs'
I say! Mr. ...	<i>Moshi, ... San!</i>	moh'shee! ... sahn!
Look!	<i>Goran nasai!</i>	goh'rahn nahsi!
It is indeed grand	<i>Makoto ni o rippa de gozaimasū</i>	mahkoh'toh nee oh reep'-pah deh goh-zi-mah's'
Without ceremony	<i>Go yenrio naku</i>	goh yenree'oh nah'koo
Speak louder, please	<i>Motto ō-goe de osshatte kudasaimashi [nai ka?</i>	moht'toh oh-ngoh'eh deh ohs-shaht'teh koodah-si-mah'shee [ni kah?
Is it not beautiful?	<i>Rippa na mono ja</i>	reep'pah nah moh'noh jah

Expressions of Emotion.* (*Kantō shi.*)

Indeed! (Is that so?)	<i>Sō desū ka?</i>	soh deh's' kah?
How can you say such a thing!	<i>Sonna koto wo osshatte!</i>	sohn'nah koh'toh woh ohs-shaht'teh!
It is a pity that...	<i>Oshii koto ni wa ...</i>	oh-shee' koh'toh nee wah...
I am sorry for you	<i>O kinodoku sama</i>	oh keenohdoh'koo sah'-
I see!	<i>Naruhodo!</i>	nahroohoh'doh! [mah
Excuse me for having inconvenienced you†	<i>Kore wa, o jama wo itashimashita</i>	koh'reh wah, oh jah'mah woh eetahsheemah'-sh'tah

* See Note 2, page 72.

† On concluding a visit.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What! (protest)	<i>Nani!</i>	nah'nee! [neh!]
What a pity!	<i>Oshii koto desū, ne!</i>	oh-shee' koh'toh deh's',
I feel ashamed	<i>Memboku ga gozai- masen</i>	memboli'koo gah goh-zi- mah'sen [deh's']
It is a nuisance	<i>Komatta koto desū</i>	kohmaht'tah koh'toh
It was jolly!	<i>Taihen ni omoshirō gozaimashita!</i>	ti'hen nee ohmohsheeroh' goh-zi-mah'sh'tah!
I am very glad of it	<i>Makoto ni yoroko- bashiū gozaimasū [masū]</i>	mahkoh'toh nee yohroh- kohbahshee-oo' goh-zi- mah's' [beemah's']
I am delighted	<i>Hijō ni yorokobi-</i>	heejoh' nee yohrohkoh-
I am glad	<i>Sore wa ureshiū gozaimasū</i>	sohreh wah ooreh-sheeo' gohzimah's' [mah's']
I congratulate you	<i>O medetō zanjimasū</i>	oh meh-dehtoh' zohnjee-
Don't talk non- sense! [noise!]	<i>Baka iu-na!</i>	bah'kah ee'oo-nah!
Don't make such a	<i>Yakamashii!</i>	yahkahmahshee'!
Don't bother!	<i>Urusai!</i>	ooroosi'! [dah!]
It is most annoying!	<i>Komatta mono da!</i>	kohmaht'tah moh'noh
I don't care!	<i>Kamai ya shinai!</i>	kahmi' yah sheeni'! [ni'!]
This won't do!	<i>Kore de wa ikenai!</i>	koh'reh deh wah eekel-
I should never think of saying such a thing!	<i>Sonna koto wa, ii ya itushimasen!</i>	sohn'nah koh'toh wah, ee yah eetahsheemah'- sen!
—of doing such a thing!	<i>Sonna koto wa shi ya shimasen</i>	sohn'nah koh'toh wah shee yah sheemah'sen!
It is none of your business	<i>Omae no kamatta- koto ja nai</i>	ohmah'eh noh kahmaht'- tah koh'toh jah ni
You had better hold your tongue	<i>Damatte iru hō ga ii!</i>	dahmaht'teh ee'roo hoh gah ee!
Do as I order you!	<i>Watakushi no iu tōri ni itase!</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh ee'oo toh'ree nee eetah'seh!
You have my strict orders	<i>Kataku ii-tsuketa zo</i>	kahtah'koo ee-tsookeh'tah zoh
Why don't you go when I tell you?	<i>Ikettara ikanai ka? (familiar)</i>	eeket-tah'rah eekahni' kah?
Get away, or Be off!	<i>Achi ike!</i>	ah'chee ee'keh!
Get out of the way and let me pass!	<i>Waki e yore!</i>	wah'kee eh yoh'reh!
Insolent fellow!	<i>Atsūkamashii!</i>	ah'ts'kahmahshee'!

Enquiries. (*Ukagau Koto.*)

NOTE.—In asking for information, it is usual to preface any enquiry with the formula "*Go men nasai!*" (Excuse me). European gentlemen raise the hat at the same time, whether the query be addressed to a male or a female. The formula used in thanking a stranger for information received is "*Kore wa, domō! arigatō zanjimisu!*"—the nearest English equivalent to which is "Thanks very much."

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What is the Japanese name for this?	<i>Kono mono wa, Ni-hon-go de nan to moshimasū?</i>	koh'noh moh'noh wah, nee'hohn-goh deh nahn toh moh-sh'mah's'?
What is this made of?	<i>Kore wa, nan de dekite orimasū?</i>	koh'reh wah, nahn deh deh-kee'teh ohreemah's'
What is this thing?	<i>Kono mono wa,</i>	koh'noh moh'noh wah,
[do?	<i>nanda? [rō?</i>	nahn'dah? [kahroh'?
What ought I to	<i>Dō itashitara yoka-</i>	doh eetah-sh'tah'rah yoh-
What is this for?	<i>Kore wa, nan' ni tsukaimasū?</i>	koh'reh wah, nah'n' nee tsooki-mah's'? [mah's'?
What is he doing?	<i>Naniwo shite imasū?</i>	nah'nee woh sh'teh' ee-
What have you come for?	<i>Nani shi ni kita?</i> (in anger)	nah'nee shee nee kee'-tah?
What could have been the reason?	<i>Dō iu wake de gozai-mashitarō?</i>	doh ee'oo wah'keh deh goh-zi-mah'sh'tahroh'?
What is it all about?	<i>Dō shita mon' desū?</i>	doh sh'tah moh'n' deh's'?
What do you propose to do?	<i>Dō nasaimasū? Dō nasaru otsumori desū?</i>	doh nahsi-mah's'? doh nahsah'roo ohtsoo-moh'ree deh's'?
[to him?		
What has happened	<i>Dō shimashita?</i>	doh sheemah'sh'tah?
What is your name?	<i>O namaye wa nan' to osshaimasū?</i>	oh nahmah'yeh wah nah'n' toh ohshi-mah's'?
My name is Smith	<i>Watakūshi wa Smith to mōshimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah smith toh mohsh'mah's'
What time does the lecture begin to-morrow?	<i>Miōnichi no enzetsu wa, nan-ji kara hajimarimasū?</i>	meeoh'neechee noh enzeh'tsoo wah, nahn-jee kah'rah hahjeemahree-mah's'?
[quire		
You had better en-	<i>Kiite miru ga ii</i>	kee'teh mee'roo gah ee
Please enquire for me (on my behalf)	<i>Kiite itadakitō go-zaimasū</i>	kee'teh eetahdahkeetoh' goh-zi-mah's' [shoh'
I will enquire for you	<i>Kiite agemashō</i>	kee'teh ah-ngeh-mah-

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What salary should I pay per month?	<i>Hito-tsūki no shirei wa, dono kurai yattara yokarō?</i>	sh'toh'-ts'kee' noh shee-ray' wah, doh'noh koori yaht-tah'rah yohkahroh'
Oh! I should say... would be sufficient	<i>Ma! ... de jūbun de gozaimashō</i>	mah! ...deh jooboon' deh goh-zi-mahshoh'
What age are you?	<i>O toshi wa o ikutsu ni o nari nasaru?</i>	oh toh'shee wah oh ee-koo'tsoo nee oh nah'ree nahsah'roo?
Which is the shortest way to...?	<i>...ye iku ni wa, dore ga chika-michi desū ka?</i>	...yeh ee'koo nee wah, doh'reh gah chee'kah-mee'chee deh's' kah?
Is this the way to...?	<i>...ye wa kore de yoi no desū ka?</i>	...yeh wah koh'reh deh yoy noh deh's' kah?
How far is it to...?	<i>...ye dono kurai arimasū ka?</i>	...yeh doh'noh koori' ah-reemah's' kah?
How far is it from here?	<i>Koko kara dono kurai hanarete imasū?</i>	koh'koh kah'rah doh'noh koori' hahnahrehteh eemah's?
Where is the police station?	<i>Keisatsu-sho wa dochira de gozaimasū?</i>	kaysah'tsoo-shoh wah doh-chee'rah deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Does Mr. ... live in this street?	<i>Kono machi ni ... to mōsu hito ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	koh'noh mah'chee nee... toh moh'soo sh'toh gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?
Can you direct me to his house?	<i>Ano hito no uchi wo oshiete kudasaimasen ka?</i>	ah'noh sh'toh noh oo'chee woh oh-shee-eh'teh koodahsi-mah'sen kah?
Where does he live?	<i>Doko ni sunde orimasū ka?</i>	doh'koh nee soon'deh oh-reemah's' kah?
Can I see Mr. ...?	<i>...San ni o me ni kakaritō gozaimasū? [ga...</i>	...sahn nee oh meh nee kahkahreetoh' goh-zi-mah's'?
[ries... On making enquiry	<i>Kiite mita tokoro</i>	kee'teh mee'tah tohkoh'.
When do you return to your country?	<i>Itsu o kuni ye o kaeri nasaimasū ka? [ka?</i>	ee'tsoo oh koo'nee yeh oh kah-eh'ree nahsimah's' kah? [mah'sen kah?
Isn't it finished yet?	<i>Mada dekite imasen</i>	mah'dah deh-kee'teh ee-
Is it convenient today?	<i>Konnichi tsugō wa yoroshiū gozaimasū ka?</i>	kohn-nee'chee tsoo-ngoh' wah yohrohshee-oo' goh-zi-mah's' kah?

Travelling: By Railway. (*Ryo-kō: Kishade.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 35.)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Order a carriage to take me to the station	<i>Suteishon yeiku kara basha wo tanonde o-kure</i>	sootay'shohn yeh ee'koo kah'rah bah'shah woh tahnohn'deh oh-koo'reh
To the station, quick!	<i>Suteishon ye hayaku</i>	sootay'shohn yeh hah-yah'koo [koo!
Hurry up!	<i>Hayaku! hayaku!</i>	hah-yah'koo! hah-yah'-
Shall I be in time?	<i>Mada ma ni aimashō ka?</i>	mah'dah mah nee i-mah-shoh' kah?
Let us go	<i>Ikō ja nai ka? (tam.)</i>	ee'koh' jah ni kah?
I think I shall go [the morning	<i>Ikō ka to omoimasū</i>	ee'koh' kah toh oh-moh'-ee-mah's'
The first train in	<i>Ichi-ban kisha</i>	ee'chee-bahn kee'shah
I shall set off to-morrow	<i>Miōnichi shuttatsu shimasū</i>	meeoh'neechee shoot-tah'tsoo sheemah's'
There is plenty of time	<i>Mada yohoda aida ga arimasū</i>	mah'dah yoh-hoh'doh i'-dah gah ahreemah's'
Is the luggage ready?	<i>Nimotsū no shitaku wa ii ka?</i>	neemoh'ts' noh sheetah'-koo wah ee kah?
Please help me with my luggage	<i>Kono nimotsū wo chotto tetsu-datte kudasai</i>	koh'noh neemoh'ts' woh choht'toh tetsoodaht'-teh koodahsi'
Which is your luggage?	<i>Dore ga anata no nimotsū desū ka?</i>	dohreh gah ahnahtah noh neemoh'ts' deh's' kah?
Will you take charge of my luggage?	<i>Nimotsū wo o adzu kari kudasaru ka? [sai!</i>	neemoh'ts' woh oh ah-dzookah'ree koodah-sah'roo kah? [dahsi'!
Take care!	<i>Ki wo tsūkete kudasai</i>	kee woh ts'keh'teh koo-wahsoo'reh-moh'noh wah ni' kah?
Are you sure you have forgotten nothing? [ticket	<i>Wasure-mono wa nai ka? [kimashō</i>	[keemahshoh'
I will go and get a	<i>Kippu wo katte</i>	keep'poo woh kaht'teh
Where is the book-ing-office?	<i>Kippu no uridokoro wa doko ni arimasū ka?</i>	keep'poo noh ooreedoh-koh'roh wah doh'koh nee ahreemah's' kah?
Give me a first-class return to Tokio	<i>Dōka Tōkyō made no jōtō ōfūku-gippu wo ichimai kudasai</i>	doh'kah toh-kee-oh mah'-deh noh joh-toh oh'-f'koo-gheep'poo woh ee'chee-mi koodahsi'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I want return tickets	<i>Ōfuku gippu wo kudasai</i>	oh'f'koo gheep'poo woh koodahsi'
1st class; 2nd; 3rd	<i>Jōtō; chūtō; katō</i>	joh-toh; choo-toh; kahtoh'
Where are you going, sir? [to...]	<i>Dochira ye irasshai-masū?</i>	doh-chee'rah yeh eerahs-shi-mah's'?
I am going through	<i>...made mairimasū</i>	...mah'deh mi-reemah's'
All right, come along	<i>Sa! o tomo itashi-mashō</i>	sah! oh toh'moh eetah-sheemahshoh'
What is the fare?	<i>Chinsen wa ikura?</i>	cheen'sen wah eekoo'rah?
How much is the excess? (on luggage)	<i>Yo-bun no chin-sen wa ikura desū ka?</i>	yoh-boon noh cheen-sen wah eekoo'rah deh's' kah?
When is the next train for...?	<i>... made, tsugi no kisha wa nan-ji ni demasū ka?</i>	... mah'deh, tsoo'nghee noh kee'shah wah nahn-jee nee dehmah's' kah?
Is this the train for...?	<i>Kore wa ... yuki no kisha desū ka?</i>	koh'reh wah.....yoo'kee noh kee'shah deli's' kah?
What time is there a train for...?	<i>... ye yuku kisha wa nan-ji ni demasū ka?</i>	...yeh yoo'koo kee'shah wah nahn-jee nee dehmah's' kah?
When will the train	<i>Ressha wa itsu de-</i>	res'shah wah ee'tsoo deh-
At once, sir [start?	<i>Tadaima [masū ka?</i>	tahdi'mah [mah's' kah?
Is there a non-smoking carriage?	<i>Tabako wo kinjite aru kyakusha ga aru ka?</i>	tahbah'koh woh keenjee'-teh ah'roo kee-ah-koo'-shah gah ah'roo kah?
Where is your ticket, please?	<i>Kippu wo chotto haiken?</i>	keep'poo woh choht'toh hi'ken?
Is this an express?	<i>Kore wa kyūkō-ressha desū ka?</i>	koh'reh wah kee-ookoh'-res'shah deh's' kah?
Am I in the right train for...?	<i>Kono notte iru kisha wa...made yuku ni chigai wa arimasen ka?</i>	koh'noh noht'teh ee'roo kee'shah wah...mah'deh yoo'koo nee chee-nghi' wah ahreemah'sen kah?
Where do I change for...?	<i>...made yuku ni wa, doko de nori-kaeshimasu ka?</i>	...mah'deh yoo'koo nee wah, doh'koh deh noh'-ree-kah'eh sheemah'-soo kah? [deh'roo
[starting	[deru	
There! the train is	<i>Sora! kisha ga</i>	soh'rah! kee'shah gah
That seat is engaged	<i>Sono tokoro wa fuyasatte imasū</i>	soh'noh tohkoh'roh wah foosahngah'teh eemah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Do I change here for...?	... <i>ye yuku ni wa koko de nori-kae-masū ka?</i>	...yeh yoo'koo nee wah koh'koh deh noh'ree-kah-eh-mah's' kah?
This is not a smoking carriage	<i>Konokyakusha de wa tabako wo nomu koto ga kinjite imasū</i>	koh'noh kee-ahkoo'shah deh wah tahbah'koh woh noh'moo koh'toh gah keenjee'teh eemah's'
Do you object to smoking?	<i>Tabako wo nonde mo anata ni wa sashitsukae ga gozaimasen ka?</i>	tahbah'koh woh nohn'deh moh ahnah'tah nee wah sah-shee-tsookah'eh gah goh-zi-mah'sen kah?
May I open (close) the window?	<i>Mado wo akete (shimete) mo yō gozaimasū ka?</i>	mah'doh woh ahkeh'teh (sheemeh'teh) moh yoh goh-zi-mah's' kah?
Do we stop long here?	<i>Kono tei-sha-ba ni nagaku tomari-masū ka?</i>	koh'noh tay-shah-bah nee nah-ngah'koo toh-mahreemah's' kah?
Show these ladies to the waiting room	<i>Kono fujin gata wo kiusokujo ye go annai mōshi-te kudasai</i>	koh'noh foo'jeen gah'tah woh kew-soh-koo'joh yeh goh ahn-ni' moh'-shee-teh koodahsi'
Lavatory	<i>Benjo. Chōzuba</i>	ben'joh; choh'dzoobah
Which is the way out?	<i>De-guchi wa doko desū ka?</i>	deh-goo'chee wah doh'-koh deh's' kah?
There is the way out	<i>De-guchi wa asūko de gozaimasū</i>	deh-goo'chee wah ah's'-koh deh goh-zi-mah's'
I have come to meet you, sir	<i>Danna! o mukai in mairimashita</i>	dahn'nah! oh mooki' nee mi-reemah'sh'tah

By Road: Hiring Conveyances.

(*Ōrai de: Kuruma wo yatou koto.*)

(See Vocabulary 21, page 35.)

Order a 'riksha	<i>Jinrikisha wo ta-</i>	jeenree'keeshah woh tah-
[man!	<i>nonde kudasai</i>	nohn'deh koodahsi'
Here! jinrikisha-	<i>Oi! kuruma-ya!</i>	oy! kooroo'mah-yah!
Here! bring a	<i>Oi! ni-nin-nori no</i>	oy! nee-neen-noh'ree noh
double 'riksha	<i>kuruma it-chō</i>	kooroo'mah eet-choh'
[horses	<i>motte koi [basha</i>	moht'teh koy [bah'shah
A carriage with two	<i>Ni-hiki dachi no</i>	nee-hee'kee dah'chee noh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Here! bring one 'riksha	<i>Oi! jinrikisha it-cho motte koi</i>	oy! jeenree'keeshah eet-choh moht'teh koy
A 'riksha drawn by one man (two men)	<i>Ichi-nim-biki (ni-nim-biki) no kuruma</i>	ee'chee-neem-bee'kee (nee-neem-bee'kee) noh kooroo'mah
A 'riksha to seat one person (two persons)	<i>Ichi-nin-nori (ni-nin-nori) no kuruma</i>	ee'chee-neen-noh'ree (nee-neen-noh'ree) noh kooroo'mah
How much to take me to Tokio?	<i>Tōkyō made dono-kurai de noseru ka?</i>	tohkee-oh mah'deh doh'-noh-koori' deh nohseh'-roo kah?
How many are there in your party?	<i>O iku-tari de gozai-masū?</i>	oh ee'koo-tah'ree deh goh-zi-mah's'?
There are four of us	<i>Yottari desū</i>	yoht-tah'ree deh's'
Take me to the station	<i>Suteishon made nose te yatte kure</i>	sootayshohn mahdeh noh-seh'teh yaht'teh koo'reh
All right, please step in	<i>He! Yoroshiū gozai-masū O meshi nasaimashi</i>	heh! yohrohsheeo' goh-zimah's' oh meh'shee nahsi-mah'shee [kah?
[go? Will he be able to	<i>Ikareru d' arō ka?</i>	eekahre'h'roo d'ahroh'
Put up the hood	<i>Horo wo agete kure</i>	hoh'roh woh ah-ngheh'-teh koo'reh [koo'reh
Lower the hood	<i>Horo wo totte kure</i>	hoh'roh woh toht'teh
Stop here a moment	<i>Koko de sukoshi matte o kure</i>	koh'koh deh soo-koh-shee maht'teh oh koo'reh
Let me get out here	<i>Koko de oroshite o-kure [aru?</i>	koh'koh deh ohroh'sh'teh oh-koo'reh [ri' ahroo?
How far is it to...?	<i>...made donogurai</i>	...mah'deh dohnoh-ngoo-
Which is the road to...?	<i>...ye iku michi wa, dochira de gozaimasū?</i>	...yeh ee'koo mee'chee wah, doh-chee'rah deh goh-zi-mah's'?
How is the road ahead?	<i>Kore kara saki no michi wa, dō desū?</i>	kohrehkahrah sahkee noh meechee wah, doh deh's'?
Please tell me the way	<i>Michi wo oshiete kudasai</i>	mee'chee woh oh-shee-eh'teh koodahsi'
Will it be possible to go?	<i>Iku koto-ga deki-mashō ka?</i>	ee'koo koh'toh-ngah deh-keemabshoh' kah?
Your horse is ready, sir	<i>Danna, o ūma no shitaku wa yoroshiū gozaimasū</i>	dahn'nah, oh'm-mah' noh sh'tah'koo wah yohroh-shee-oo' gohzimah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It is no distance on to the next place	<i>Koko kara saki wa, jiki desū</i>	koh'koh kah'rah sah'kee wah, jee'kee deh's'?
How many <i>ri</i> is it from here?	<i>Kore yori nan'ri hodo aru?</i>	koh'reh yoh'ree nahn'ree hoh'doh ah'roo?
How dreadfully bad the road is!	<i>Osoroshii dōmochi ga warui</i>	ohsohrohshee' dok'moh mee'chee gah wahroo'ee
How many <i>ri</i> is it to the next town? [on?	<i>Tsugi no shūku made nan ri gozaimasū?</i> [desū ka?	tsoo-nghee' noh sh'koo' mah'deh nahn ree goh-zimah's'? [n'deh's' kah?
Must I go straight	<i>Massugu ni iku n'</i>	mahs-soo'ngoo nee ee'koo

By Steamboat. (*Jōkisen de.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 37.)

When do we start?	<i>Nanji goro ni shuppan shimasū ka?</i>	nahnjeegohrohneeshoop-pahn sheemah's' kah?
Send the steward to me	<i>Makanai-kata wo kochira ni yoko-shite o-kure</i>	mahkahn'i'-kah'tah woh koh-chee'rah nee yoh-koh'sh'teh oh-koo'reh
What is the first-cabin fare?	<i>Jōtō no chinsen wa ikura desū?</i>	jōtoh noh cheen'sen wah eekoo'rah deh's'?
Please show me my berth	<i>Watakūshi no nedoko wo misete o-kure</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh neh-doh'koh woh meeseh'teh oh-koo'reh
Is this berth taken?	<i>Kono ne-doko wa mō kashite oru ka?</i>	koh'noh neh-doh'koh wah moh kah'sheeteh oh'roo kah?
[tain?	[<i>orimasū ka?</i>	[ohreemah's' kah?
Where is the cap-	<i>Senchō wa doko ni</i>	senchō'wah doh'koh nee
I will engage the whole cabin	<i>Watakūshi wa kono heyā wo kari-kiri shimashō</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah koh'-noh heh'yah woh kah'ree-kee'ree sheemah-shoh'
Put my bag in the cabin	<i>Te-kaban wo watakūshi no heyā ni irete o-kure</i>	teh-kah'bahn woh wah-tahk'shee noh heh'yah nee eereh'teh oh-koo'reh
Have you a passport?	<i>Ryokō-menjō wo o mochi de gozaimasū ka?</i>	ree-ohkoh' - menjoh' woh oh moh'chee deh goh-zi-mah's' kah?
What is the number of your cabin?	<i>Nan-gō no shitsu ni irasshaimasū?</i>	nahn-ngoh noh shee'tsoo nee eerahs-shi-mah's'?
I am in number three	<i>San-gō ni orimasū</i>	sahn-ngoh nee ohree-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Will it be rough?	<i>Kōkai ni wa umi ga aremashō ka?</i>	koh'ki nee wah oo'mee gah ahreh-mashoh' kah?
The sea is rough	<i>Umi ga arai n' desū</i>	oo'mee gah ah'ri n' deh's
Is she a good boat?	<i>Kono fune wa yoi fune desū ka?</i>	koh'noh foo'neh wah yoy foo'neh deh's' kah?
Shall you stay on deck?	<i>Kampan ni nokotte oide deshō ka?</i>	kahm'pahn nee nohkoht'-teh oy'deh dehshoh' kah?
No, I shall go below	<i>Iiye, watakūshi wa shīta ye ikimasū</i>	ee'yeh, wahtah'k'shee wah sh'tah yeh eekeemah's'
I feel very sick	<i>Watakūshi wa taisō mukatsukimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah ti-soh' mookahtsookeemah's'
I am going below to my cabin	<i>Watakūshi wa heya ye mairimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah heh'-yah yeh mi-reemah's'
Can we have dinner on board?	<i>Fune ni yashoku ga arimasū ka?</i>	foo'neh nee yah-shoh'koo gah ahreemah's' kah?
Open (shut) the port-hole	<i>Mado wo akete (shimete) o-kure</i>	mah'doh woh ahkeh'teh (sheemeh'teh)oh-koo'reh
Here! Boatman!	<i>Oi! Sendo!</i>	oy! sen'doh!
How much to take me ashore?	<i>Oka made ikura de nosete kureru ka?</i>	oh'kah mah'deh eekoo'-rah deh nohseh'teh koo-reh'roo kah?
Please let me see your passport	<i>Go-menjō wo chotto o mise nasutte kudasai</i>	goh-menjoh' woh choht'-toh oh mee'seh nah'-s(oo)t-teh koodahsi'

Arrival. (Tō-chaku.)

(See Vocabulary 21, page 35.)

Here is my luggage	<i>Watakūshi no nimotsū wa koko ni aru</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh nee moh'ts' wah koh'koh nee ah'roo
Where is the custom-house?	<i>Zeikwan wa doko desū ka?</i>	zay'kwahn wah doh'koh deh's' kah?
Bring that trunk to the custom-house	<i>Chotto Zeikwan made sono kaban wo motte koi</i>	choht'toh zay'kwan mah'-deh soh'noh kah'bahn woh moht'teh koy
Have you anything to declare?	<i>Kaban no naka ni nani ka zei wo osamu-beki mono ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	kah'bahn noh nah'kah nee nah'nee kah zay woh oh-sah'moo-beh'kee moh'-noh gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?
[dutiab] I have nothing	<i>Iiye, gozaimasen</i>	ee'yeh, goh-zi-mah'sen

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please give me your keys	<i>Kagi wo kashite kudasai</i>	kah'nghee woh kah'- sh(ee)teh koodahsi'
Here are the keys	<i>Kagi wa koko ni gozaimasū</i>	kah'nghee wah koh'koh nee goh-zi-mah's'
Is there an omni- bus?	<i>Nori-ai-basha ga arimasū ka?</i>	noh'ree-i-bah'shah gah ahreemah's' kah?
Call a carriage	<i>Basha wo tanonde o-kure</i>	bah'shah woh tahnohn'- deh oh-koo'reh
There is no car- riage	<i>Basha wa gozaima- [sen]</i>	bah'shah wah gohzhimah'- [sen]
What is the fare to the hotel?	<i>Yado-ya made no chinsen wa ikura desū?</i>	yah'doh-yah mah'delnoh cheen'sen wah eekoo'- rah deh's'?
Tell the driver where to take me	<i>Yuku tokoro wo gyosha ni mō- shite o-kure</i>	yoo'koo tohkoh'roh woh ghee-oh'shah nee moh'- sh'teh oh-koo'reh

The Hotel. (Jap., *Yadoya*; foreign, *Hōteru*.)

(See Vocabulary 13, page 24.)

Is the proprietor anywhere about?	<i>Teishi wa kochira de gozaimasū ka?</i>	tay'shee wah koh-chee'- rah deh gohzhimah's' kah
Have you a room vacant?	<i>Zashiki wa aite imasū ka?</i>	zah'sh'kee wah i'teh ee- mah's' kah?
I want two or three rooms	<i>Watakushi wa heya wo futa mi ma irimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah heh'- yah woh foo'tah mee mah eereemah's'
Have you a larger room?	<i>Motto okii heya ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	moht'toh ohkee' heh'yah gah goh-zi-mah's kah?
This room is too small	<i>Kono heya wa ammari chiisai</i>	koh'noh heh'yah wah ahm-mah'ree chee-si'
Show me a bed- room	<i>Nema wo misete o- kure</i>	neh'mah woh meeseh'teh oh-koo'reh [shoh']
I will take this one	<i>Kore wa karimashō</i>	koh'reh wah kahreemah-
Have you no better ones?	<i>Motto ii no wa arimasen ka?</i>	moht'toh ee noh wah ah- reemah'sen kah?
Have you not a cooler room?	<i>Motto suzushii toko- ro wa arimasen ka?</i>	moht'toh soo-dzooshee' tohkoh'roh wah ahree- mah'sen kah?
I want a large one	<i>Okii no ga hoshii</i>	ohkee' noh gah hoh-shee'
Show me some nice rooms	<i>Ii heya wo misete o-kure</i>	ee heh'yah woh meeseh'- teh oh-koo'reh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
How much do you charge per day? [come?	<i>Ichî-nichi no tomarî-ryō wa ikura?</i> [ka?	ee'chee-nee'chee noh toh-mah'ree-ree-oh' wah ee-koo'rah? [kah?
Has my luggage	<i>Nimotsû wa maitta</i>	neemoh'ts' wah mî't-tah
Send the luggage upstairs	<i>Nimotsû wo nikai ye agesasete kure</i>	neemoh'ts' woh neeki'yeh ah-ngeh-sahseh'teh koo'reh [dahsî'
Put it down here	<i>Koko ye oite kudasai</i>	koh'koh yeh oy'teh koo-
Do you intend to stay long?	<i>Nagaku go toryû nasaimasû ka?</i>	nah-ngah'koo goh tohree-oo' nahsi-mah's' kah?
I shall stay a few days [wash	<i>Ryō-san-nichi to-maru</i>	ree-oh'-sahn-nee'chee tohmah'roo
I want to have a	<i>Chōdzu wo tsukaitai</i>	choh'dzoo woh tsooki-ti'
I want something to eat	<i>Nani ka tabetai</i>	nah'nee kah tahbeh-ti' [shee
Anything will do	<i>Nan demo yoroshii</i>	nahn deh'moh yohroh-
A decanter of water	<i>Midzu tokkuri</i>	mee'dzoo tohk-koo'ree
Give me the key of my room	<i>Heya no kagi wo o-kure</i>	heh'yah noh kah-nghee woh oh-koo'reh
What are the hours for meals here?	<i>Kochira de wa, gozen no jikoku wa, nan-ji to nan-ji desû?</i>	koh-chee'rah deh wah, goh-zen noh jeekoh'koo wah, nahnjee toh nahn-jee deh's'?
Luncheon is at..., and dinner at...	<i>He! o hiru wa... de, o yashoku ga ...de gozaimasû</i>	heh! oh hee'roo wah ... deh, oh yahshoh'koo gah ...deh goh-zi-mah's'
There is no fixed time	<i>He! asa wa, kimari ga gozaimasen [wa?</i>	heh! ah'sah wah, kee-mah'ree gah goh-zi-mah'sen [hahn wah?
And breakfast?	<i>Sore de wa, asa-han</i>	soh'reh deh wahi, ah'sah-
You can suit your own convenience	<i>Anata no go tsugō shidai</i>	ahnah'tah noh goh tsoo-ngoh' sheed'
Can I dine in my room?	<i>Jibun no heya de shokuji suru koto ga dekimasû ka?</i>	jee'boon noh heh'yah deh shoh-koo'jee soo-roo koh-toh gah deh-kee-mah's' kah?
Are the beds well-aired?	<i>Kono yagu wa yoku kawa-kashite aru ka? [desû?</i>	koh'noh yah'ngoo wah yoh'koo kahwah-kah'sh'-teh ah-roo kah? [deh's'?
Where is the w.c.?	<i>Benjo wa dochira</i>	benjoh wah dohcheerah

English	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I suppose you have baths here ?	<i>Uchi ni furo-ba ga aru darō?</i>	oo'chee nee foo'roh-bah gah ah'roo dahroh ?
I want a warm bath	<i>Yu ni hairitai</i>	yoo nee hi-reeti' [reh
Give me some soap	<i>Shabon wo o-kure</i>	shah'bohn woh oh-koo'-
Give me a towel	<i>Taoru wo o-kure</i>	tahoh'roo woh oh-koo'reh
Where is the bell ?	<i>Rin wa doko desū?</i>	reen wah doh'koh deh's'?
Can you lend me some slippers ?	<i>Surippa wo is-soku kashite kureru ka?</i>	sooreep'pah woh ees-soh'- koo kah'sh'teh kooreh'- roo kah ? [dah
I want a candle	<i>Rōsoku wo iriyō da</i>	roh'sohkoo woh eeree-yoh'
I think of leaving to-morrow	<i>Myōnichi shuttatsu shimashō</i>	mee - oh' neechee shoot- tah'tsoo sheemah-shoh'
Call me early in the morning	<i>Asa hayaku okoshite moraitai</i>	ah'sah hah-yah'koo oh- koh'sh'teh mohri-ti'
It is chilly to-night	<i>Konya wa yohodo samui n' da</i>	kohn'yah wah yohhoh'- doh sah-moo'ee n' dah
Put on more bed- clothes	<i>Yagu wo motto kakete o-kure</i>	yah'ngoo woh moh'toh kah-keh'teh oh-koo'reh
Send "Boots" to me	<i>Rōka-ban wo kochira ni yokoshite o- kure</i>	roh'kah-bahn woh koh- chee'rah nee yohkoh- sh'teh oh-koo'reh
What do you re- quire, sir? [water	<i>O atsuraye wa nani de gozaimasū?</i>	oh ahtsoorah'yeh wah nah'n' deh gohzimah's'?
Give me some hot	<i>Yu wo o-kure</i>	yoo woh oh-koo'reh
Clean my shoes	<i>Kutsū wo migaite moraitai [tai</i>	koo'ts' woh mee-nghi'teh mohri-ti' [mohri-ti'
I want a shave	<i>Hige wo sutte morai-</i>	hee'ngelh woh soot'teh
Is there a barber about here?	<i>Koko ni tokoya ga arimasū ka?</i>	koh'koh nee tohkoh'yah gah ahreemah's' kah ?
Send my boots to be repaired	<i>Kutsū wo naoshi ni yatte o-kure</i>	koot's' woh nah-oh'shee nee yaht'teh oh-koo'reh
Let this linen go to the laundry	<i>Kono mono wo sen- taku-ya ye dashite moraitai</i>	koh'noh moh'noh woh sentah'koo-yah yeh dahsh'teh mohri-ti'
My clothes are wet	<i>Kimono-ga nurete imasū</i>	keemohnoh-ngah noo- reh'teh eemah's'
Please dry them	<i>Yoku kawakashite o-kure</i>	yoh'koo kahwahkah'sh'- teh oh-koo'reh
Brush my clothes	<i>Kimono wo burashi wo kakete o-kure</i>	keemoh'noh woh boorah'- shee woh kahkehteh oh- [koo'reh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Are you going to change your clothes, sir?	<i>O meshi-mono wo o ki-kae nasaimasū ka?</i>	oh meh'shee-moh'noh woh oh kee-kah'eh nah-si-mah's' kah?
Let us have the bill	<i>Dōka, kanjō-gaki wo motte kite o-kure</i>	doh'kah, kahnjoh'-ngah'-kee woh moht'teh kee'-teh oh-koo'reh
Is the luggage ready?	<i>Nimotsū no shitaku wa ii ka?</i>	neemoh'ts' noh sheetah'-koo wah ee kah?
Send the luggage to the station	<i>Nimotsū wo sutei-shon ye yatte o-kure</i>	neemoh'ts' woh sootay'-shohn yeh yaht'teh oh-koo'reh
Take me to the station	<i>Suteishon made nosete yatte kure</i>	sootay'shohn mah'deh nohsehteh yahtteh kooreh

Meals. (Shokuji no koto.)

(See Vocabularies 13 & 14, pages 24 & 25.)

Show me the bill of fare	<i>Kondate wo misete o-kure</i>	kohndah'teh woh mee-seh'teh oh-koo'reh
Please bring tea and cakes	<i>O cha to kwashi wo motte koi</i>	oh chah toh kwah'shee woh moht'teh koy
What is your order?	<i>O atsuraye wa nan de gozaimasū?</i>	oh ahtsoorah'yeh wah nahn deh gohzi-mah's'?
Please make me some tea	<i>Cha wo irete o-kure</i>	chah woh eereh'teh oh-koo'reh
I will make the tea myself	<i>Watakushi wa jibun de cha wo koshi-raeru</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah jee'-boon deh chah woh koh-sheerah-eh'roo
I am hungry	<i>O naka ga sūkima-shita</i>	oh nah'kah gah s'kee-mah'sh'tah
I am thirsty	<i>Nodo ga kawakima-shita</i>	noh'doh gah kahwahkee-mah'sh'tah
It is quite uneatable	<i>Mazukūte taberarenai</i>	mahdzoo'k'teh tabehrah-rehni' [ni'
— undrinkable	<i>Mazukūte nomenai</i>	mahdzoo'k'teh nohmeh-
This is quite enough	<i>Kore de takusan</i>	koh'reh deh tah'k'sahn
May I offer you some fish?	<i>Sakana wa ikaga de gozaimasū?</i>	sahkah'nah wah eekah'-ngah deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Thanks, I will take some [potatoes]	<i>Hai, chodai itashi-mashō</i>	hi, chohdi' eetahshee-mahshoh'
I am not fond of	<i>Imo ga kirai desū</i>	ee'moh gah kee-ri deh's'?

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It looks tasty	<i>Oishisō desū</i>	oy-sheesoh' deh's'
Which do you prefer?	<i>Dore ga yoroshii gozaimasū?</i>	doh'reh gah yohrohshee'-oo goh-zi-mah's'?
I prefer roast to boiled	<i>Nita no yori wa yaketa no yoroshii gozaimasū</i>	nee'tah noh yoh'ree wah yahkeh'tah no yohroh shee'oo goh-zi-mah's'
Either will do	<i>Sore wa dochira de mo yoroshii</i>	soh'reh wah doh-chee'rah deh moh yoh'rohshee'
I have nothing to eat	<i>Taberu mono ga nai</i>	tahbeh'roo moh'noh gah ni [kah?
Is the soup ready?	<i>Sōppu ga dekita ka?</i>	sohp'poo gah dehkee'tah
Dinner is ready (served)	<i>Gozen ga dekima-shita</i>	goh'zen gah deh-keemah'-sh'tah [kah?
Do you like...?	<i>...ga o suki desū ka?</i>	...gah oh soo'kee deh's'
I must have them fresh [please	<i>Atarashiku nai no wa iranai</i>	ahtahrahshee'koo ni noh wah eerahni'
Give me a little,	<i>Sukoshi o-kure</i>	sookoh'shee oh-koo'reh
There is none left	<i>Mō mina ni nari-mashita</i>	moh mee'nah nee nah-reemah'sh'tah
Will you pass the mustard?	<i>Karashi wo o-kure?</i>	kahrah'shee woh oh-koo'-reh
Another cup of tea	<i>Cha wa mō ippai</i>	chah wah moh eep-pi'
Give me some more sugar (milk)	<i>Satō (chichi) wo motto o-kure</i>	sahtoh' (chee'chee) woh moht'toh oh-koo'reh
Put some more water in the teapot	<i>Dobin ye yu wo motto sashite o-kure</i>	doh'been yeh yoo woh moht'toh sah'sh'teh oh-koo'reh
Bring me the teapot	<i>Dobin wo motte kite o-kure</i>	doh'been woh moht'teh kee'teh oh-koo'reh
Have you any fresh butter?	<i>Deki-tate no bata ga arimasū ka?</i>	deh'kee-tah'teh noh bah'-tah gahahreemah's'kah?
What fish have you?	<i>Dō iū sakana ga aru?</i>	doh ee-oo' sahkah'nah gah ah'roo?
I will take some fish	<i>Sakana wo tabemashō</i>	sahkah'nah woh tahbeh-mahshoh'
Waiter, some bread	<i>Kyujī, pan wo o-kure</i>	kee-oo'jee, pahn woh oh-koo'reh
What wine will you take, sir?	<i>Sake wa, nani ga yoroshii gozaimasū?</i>	sah'keh wah nah'nee gah yohrohshee-oo' goh-zi-mah's'?

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation
Open the bottle and bring it here	<i>Tokkuri wo akete motte koi</i>	tohk-koo'ree woh ahkeh'-teh moht'teh koy
Show me the wine list	<i>Sake no hyō wo misete o-kure</i>	sah'keh noh hee-oh' woh meeseh'teh oh-koo'reh
Have you English beer?	<i>Igirisu-biiru wa arimasu ka?</i>	ee-ngheereee'soo-bee'roo wah ahreemah's' kah?
What meat is there?	<i>Niku-rui wa nani-ga aru ka?</i>	nee'koo-roo'ee wah nah'-nee-ngah ah'roo kah?
Give me a slice of ham	<i>Hamu wo shīto-kiri o-kure</i>	hah'moo woh sh'toh-kee'-ree oh-koo'reh
Have you any roast beef?	<i>Yaki-ushi ga aru ka?</i>	yah'kee-oo'shee gah ah'-roo kah?
Do you prefer well-done or under-done?	<i>Yoku yaita no-ga o suki desu ka, namayaki wo o konomi desu ka?</i>	yoh'koo yi'tah noh-ngah oh soo'kee deh's' kah, nahmah-yah'kee woh oh kohnoh'mee deh's' kah?
What will you take now?	<i>Kore kara nani wo sashi-agemashō ka?</i>	koh'reh kah'rah nah'nee woh sah'shee-ah-ngheli-mahshoh' kah? [shee
A little of the fat	<i>Shiromi wo sukoshi</i>	sheeroh'mee woh sookoh'-
Give me some lean	<i>Akami no tokoro wo o-kure</i>	ah-kah'mee noh tohkoh'-roh woh oh-koo'reh
Pass me the sauce	<i>Sōsu wo o-kure</i>	soh-soo woh oh-koo'reh
Will you carve that fowl?	<i>Sono tori wo kitted kurenai ka?</i>	soh'noh toh'ree woh keet'teh koorehni' kah?
Change my plate	<i>Sara wo tori-kaete o-kure</i>	sah'rah woh toh'ree-kah-eh'teh oh-koo'reh
Will you have some potatoes?	<i>Imo wa ikaga de gozaimasu ka?</i>	ee'moh wah eekah'ngah deh goh-zi-mah's' kah?
Boiled potatoes; roasted potatoes	<i>Udeta-imo; yaki-imo</i>	oodeh'tah-ee'moh; yah'-kee-ee'moh [nahsi'
Hand me your plate	<i>Sara wo okashinasai</i>	sah'rah woh oh-kah'shee
I will not take any	<i>Itadakimasen</i>	eetahdahkeemah'sen
I should like some buttered toast	<i>Bata-yaki pan wo o-kure</i>	bah'tah-yah'kee pahh woh oh-koo'reh
Shall I bring you some more?	<i>Mō sukoshi sashiagemashō ka?</i>	moh sookoh'sheesahshee-ah-ngheli-mahshoh'kah?
No, thank you, I can't eat any more	<i>Arigatō, mō takusan itadakimasen shita</i>	ahree-ngahtoh', moh tahk'sahn eetahdahkee-mah'sh'tah

The Time. (*Jikoku.*)

(See Vocabulary 8, page 18.)

NOTE.—(1) The Japanese do not generally say “twenty minutes to four,” or “a quarter to six,” &c., but almost invariably state the minutes past the hour. For example, “twenty minutes to four” is expressed as “forty minutes past three,” and “a quarter to six” as “forty-five minutes past five.”

(2) A.M. is expressed by prefixing the word “*gozen*,” and P.M. by the word “*go-go*.”

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What time is it?	<i>Mō nan-ji desū?</i>	<i>moh nahn-jee deh's'?</i>
It is eight o'clock	<i>Hachi-ji de gozai-</i>	<i>hah'chee-jee deh goh-zi-</i>
Half-past nine	<i>Ku-ji han [masū</i>	<i>koo-jee hahn [mah's'</i>
A quarter to twelve	<i>Jū-ni-ji jū-go-fun</i>	<i>joo-nee-jee joo-goh-foon</i>
[past one	<i>mae</i>	<i>mah'eh</i>
Twenty minutes	<i>Ich-ji ni-jip-pun</i>	<i>ee'chee-jee nee-jeep-poon</i>
Ten minutes to two	<i>Ich-ji go jip-pun</i>	<i>ee'chee-jee goh jeep-poon</i>
A quarter past four	<i>Yo-ji jū-go-fun</i>	<i>yoh-jee joo-goh-foon</i>
It is just about noon	<i>Kare kore hiru desū</i>	<i>kah'reh koh'reh hee'roo</i>
10 a.m.	<i>Go-zen-jū-ji</i>	<i>goh-zen-joo-jee [deh's'</i>
11 p.m.	<i>Go-go-jū-ichi-ji</i>	<i>goh-ngoh-joo-ee'chee-jee</i>
It commences at	<i>Ich-ji han ni haji-</i>	<i>ee'chee-jee hahn nee</i>
half-past one	<i>marimasū</i>	<i>hahjeemahreemah's'</i>
I will come to-	<i>Miōnichi mairimasū</i>	<i>meeoh'neechee mi-ree-</i>
morrow [ing		<i>mah's'</i>
Early in the morn-	<i>Asa hayaku</i>	<i>ah'sah hah-yah'koo</i>
It must be late	<i>Mō osok'arō</i>	<i>moh oh-sohk'ahroh'</i>
Every other day	<i>Ich-ji nichi oki</i>	<i>ee'chee nee'chee oh'kee</i>
Day after to-morrow	<i>Myōgonichi</i>	<i>mee-oh'ngoh-neechee</i>
Day before yester-	<i>Issakujitsu</i>	<i>ees-sah-koojee'tsoo</i>
Half-an-hour [day	<i>Han-ji-kan</i>	<i>hahn-jee-kahn</i>
An hour and a half	<i>Ich-ji-han kan</i>	<i>ee'chee-jee-hahn kahn</i>
For a short time	<i>Sukoshi no aida</i>	<i>sookoh'shee noh i'dah</i>
At any time	<i>Nandoki demo</i>	<i>nahndoh'kee deh'moh</i>
At the same time	<i>Dō-ji ni</i>	<i>doh-jee nee</i>

The Weather. (*Tenki.*)

(See Vocabularies 1 & 2, pages 13 & 14.)

It is fine weather	<i>Yoi o tenki de gozai-</i>	<i>yoy oh ten'kee deh goh-</i>
	<i>masū</i>	<i>zi-mah's'</i>
It is most disagree-	<i>Komarimashita o</i>	<i>kohmahreemah'sh'tah</i>
able weather	<i>tenki desū</i>	<i>oh ten'kee deh's'</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It is really beautiful weather	<i>Makoto ni kekkō na o tenki desū</i>	mahkoh'toh nee kek-koh' nah oh ten'kee deh's'
I am knocked up by this heat	<i>Kono atsūsa ni dōmo yowarimashita</i>	koh'noh ah'ts'sah nee doh'moh yoh-wah-ree-mah'sh'tah
The heat is unbearable to-day	<i>Kyō no atsūsa wa, koraeraremasen</i>	kee-oh' noh ah'ts'sah wah, kohrah-eh-rahreh-mah'-
	[nai]	sen [ni]
It is terribly hot	<i>Atsūkute shi-yō ga</i>	ahts'koo'teh shee-yohgah
I will come tomorrow if fine	<i>Miōnichi tenki ga yoroshī-kereba, mairimasū</i>	mee-oh'ncechee ten'kee gah yohroh'sh'-kehreh'-bah mi-reemah's'
Can you lend me an umbrella?	<i>Kōmori-gasa wo kashite kudasaimasū ka?</i>	koh'mohree-ngah'sah woh kah'sh'teh koo-dah-si-mah's' kah
Is it raining?	<i>Ame wa futte imasū ka?</i> [imasū]	ah'meh wah foot'teh ee-mah's' kah? [eemah's'
It is raining a little	<i>Furu ni wa futte</i>	foo'roo nee wah foot'teh
It looks as if the rain would clear off	<i>Ame ga agarisō desū</i>	ah'meh gah ah-ngahreesoh deh's'
We were (or, I was) kept in by the rain	<i>Ame ni furi-komare-mashita</i>	ah'meh nee foo'ree-koh-mah'reh-mah'-sh'tah
It seems likely to	<i>Ame ga furisō da</i>	ah'meh gah fooreesoh dah
It is snowing [rain]	<i>Yuki ga furimasū</i>	yoo'kee gah fooreemah's'

Health. (*Karada no ambai.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 23.)

I feel ill	<i>Kagen ga warū go-zaimasū</i>	kah'ngheh gah wahroo' goh-zi-mah's' [mah's'
I have a sore throat	<i>Nodo ga itaminasū</i>	noh'doh gah eetahmeedzootsoo' gah sheemah's'
I have a headache	<i>Zutsū ga shimasū</i>	kah'zeh woh h(ee)keemah'sh'tah
I have caught cold	<i>Kaze wo hākimashita</i>	
I have a pain in my back	<i>Senaka ga itaminasū</i>	sehnah'kah gah eetah-meemah's'
I have a bad cough	<i>Hidoku seki ga demasū</i>	heedoh'koo seh'kee gah deh-mah's' [mah's'
I have a pain here	<i>Koko ga itaminasū</i>	koh'koh gah eetahmee-
You had better consult the doctor	<i>Isha ni mite morau ga yokarō</i>	ee'shah nee mee'teh moh-row' gah'yohkahroh'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please call a good doctor for me	<i>Dōzo yoi isha wo sagashite kudasai</i>	doh'zoh yoy ee'shah woh sah-ngah'sh'teh koodahsi
He will come immediately [come]	<i>Mō jiki kimasu</i>	moh jee'kee keemah's' [mah'sh'tah]
The doctor has	<i>Isha-ga miemashita</i>	ee'shah-ngah mee-eh-
I wish to consult you [pulse]	<i>Go shinsatsū wo negaimasu</i>	gohsheensah'ts' woh neh-nghi-mah's' [ken]
Let me feel your	<i>O myaku wo haiken</i>	oh mee-ah'koo woh hi'-
How do you feel to-day?	<i>Go byōki wa ikaga de gozaimasu?</i>	goh beeoh'kee wah eekah'-ngah deh gohzhimah's'
Much better, thanks	<i>Arigatō gozaimasu. Ōki ni kokoro-yoku narimashita</i>	ahree-ngah-toh' goh-zimah's'; oh'kee nee koh-koh'roh yoh'koo nah-reemah'sh'tah
Have it made up at a chemist's	<i>Kono kusuri no chōgō wa kusuriya ni sasena-kereba ikemasen</i>	koh'noli koosoo'ree noh choh-ngoh wah koosoo-ree'yah nee sahsehnah-kehreh'bah eekehmah'-
Where is there a chemist's shop?	<i>Kusuri-ya wa doko desu ka?</i>	koosoo'ree-yah wah [sen doh'koh deh's' kah?
Here is the medicine	<i>Kore wa kusuri de gozaimasu</i>	koh'reh wah koosoo'ree deh goh-zi-mah's'
This medicine is to be taken three times a day	<i>Kono kusuri wa ichi nichī sando dzutsu nomu no desu.</i>	koh'noh koosoo'ree wah ee'chee nee'chee sahn'-doh dzoo'tsoo noh'moo noh dehs'

Correspondence. The Post-office. Telegrams.*

(*Shokan. Yūbin. Dempō.*)

(For Vocabularies see pages 45, 46.)

Have no letters come this morning? [come]	<i>Kesa, yūbin wa kimasen ka?</i>	keh'sah, yoo'been wah keemah'sen kah?
No, none have	<i>He! mairimasen</i>	heh! mi-reemah'sen
I have not received a letter (letters)	<i>Tegami wa hitotsū mo konai</i>	teh-ngah'mee wah sh(ee)-toht's' moh kohini'
Please post this letter	<i>Kono tegami wo dashite o-kure</i>	koh'noh teh-ngah'mee woh dah'sh'teh ohkoo'reh

* No difficulty will be found in transacting postal or telegraphic business in Japan, as the routine is modelled upon English methods.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
He ought to be here by now [ing]	<i>Mō kuru hazu da-ga!</i>	<i>moh koo'roo hah'dzoo dah-ngah!</i>
I have heard nothing	<i>Tonto kikimasen</i>	<i>tohn'toh keekeemah'sen</i>
Has the mail steamer arrived?	<i>Yūbin sen wa tō-chaku shimashita ka?</i>	<i>yoo'been sen wah toh'-chahkoo sheemah'sh'-tah kah?</i>
Go and see if the mail is (letters are) in	<i>Yūbin ga haitta ka itte mite o-kure</i>	<i>yoo'been gah hi't-tah-kah eet'teh mee'teh oh-koo'-reh</i>
Are there any letters for me?	<i>Watakūshi ni ateta tegami ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	<i>wahtah'k'shee nee ah-teh'tah teh-ngah'mee gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?</i>
Please forward my letters to...	<i>Watakūshi ni ateta tegami wa ... ye todokete kudasai</i>	<i>wahtahk'shee nee ahteh-tah teh-ngahmee wah... yeh tohdohkehteh koodahsi'</i>
Please weigh this letter (these letters)	<i>Kono tegami no mekata wo kakete mite kudasai</i>	<i>koh'noh teh-ngah'mee noh mehkah'teh woh kah-keh'teh mee'teh koodahsi'</i>
How much is the postage on this letter (these letters)?	<i>Kono tegami no yūbinzei wa ikura kakarimasū ka?</i>	<i>kohnoh teh-ngahmeenoh yoobeenzay wah eekoo-rah kahkahreemah's' kah?</i>
This letter is to be registered	<i>Kono tegami wo kakitome ni shite o-kure</i>	<i>koh'noh teh-ngah'mee woh kahkee-toh'meh nee sh'teh oh-koo'reh</i>
Receipt for registered letter	<i>Kaki-tome no uketori</i> [mi]	<i>kah'kee-toh'meh noh oo'-keh-toh'ree [ngah'mee</i>
A registered letter	<i>Kaki-tome no tegami</i>	<i>kah'kee-toh'meh noh teh-nahn' dah kah koh'reh</i>
I am just going to read it	<i>Nan'da ka kore kara yomu tokoro desū</i>	<i>kah'rah yoh'moo toh-koh'roh deli's'</i>
Tell him to wait	<i>Matashite kudasai</i>	<i>mahtah'sh'teh koodahsi'</i>
I will send a reply later	<i>Ato kara go aisatsu wo mōshimashō</i>	<i>ah'toh kah'rah goh i-sah'-tsoo woh mohsheemah-shoh</i>
[gram ?]	[masū ka ?]	[mah's' kah ?]
Can I send a telegram?	<i>Dempō wo yarare...</i>	<i>dempoh' woh yahrahreh-</i>
I have received a telegram from...	<i>kara dempō ga kimashita</i>	<i>...kah'rah dempoh' gah keemah'sh'tah</i>
Has a telegram come for me?	<i>Watakūshi ni ateta dempō-ga kimashita ka?</i>	<i>wahtah'k'shee nee ah-teh'tah dempoh'-ngah keemah'sh'tah kah?</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please send this telegram	<i>Kono dempō wo dashite kudasai</i>	koh'noh dempoh' woh dah'sh'teh koodahsi'
I want a postal order	<i>Yūbin-kawase wo negaitō gozaimasū</i>	yoo'been-kahwahseh woh neh-nghi-toh' gohzimahs'
The payee's name and address is...	<i>Kawase-kin uketori-nin no shukusho to seimei wa...</i>	kahwah' seh-keen ookeh-tohreeneen noh shookoo-shoh toh saymay' wah...
The sender's name and address is...	<i>Sashi-dashi-nin no seimei, shukusho wa...</i>	sah'shee-dah'shee-noon noh saymay', shookoo'-shoh wah...
I am the sender	<i>Watakūshi wa sashi-dashi-nin de gozaimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah sah'-shee-dah'shee-noon deh goh-zi-mah's'
Please cash this money-order (postal-order)	<i>Kono kawase-kin wo negaitō gozaimasū</i>	koh'noh kah-wah'seh-keen woh neh-nghi-toh' goh-zi-mah's'

Introductions. (Shō-kai.)

Allow me to introduce Mr. ...	<i>Kono o kata wa ... San to osshaimasū. O hiki-awase itashimasū</i>	koh'noh oh kah'tah wah ...sahn toh ohsshimah's'; oh hee'kee-ahwah'seh eetahsheemah's'
Kindly give me a letter of introduction to Mr....	<i>Osore-irimasū ga... San ye go tensho wo kudasaimasen ka?</i>	ohsolreh-eereemahs' gah ...sahn yeh goh tenshoh woh koodahsimahsen kah
Here is the letter of introduction to him	<i>Kore wa tensho de gozaimasū</i>	koh'reh wah ten'shoh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Allow me to introduce myself to you; my name is...	<i>Watakūshi wa ... to mōsu mono de gozaimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah...toh moh'soo moh'noh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Please introduce me to Mr....	<i>...San ye o hiki-awase kudasaimesen ka?</i>	...sahn yeh oh hee'kee-ahwah'seh koodahsimah'sen kah?
I beg to introduce Mr. ..., a friend of mine	<i>Konata wa ... San to iū, watakūshi no hōyū de gozaimasū</i>	kohnah'tah wah ...sahn toh ee-oo', wahtah'k'shee noh hoh-yoo deh goh-zi-mah's'
Here is my card	<i>Kore wa watakūshi no meishi de gozaimasū</i>	koh'reh wah wahtah'k'-shee noh may'shee deh goh-zi-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Pleased to make your acquaintance	<i>Hajinemashite o me ni kakari-masū</i>	hahjeemelmah'sh'teh oh meh nee kahkahreemahs'
I trust you will honour me with your continued friendship	<i>Iku-hisashiku go kon-i wo negai- masū</i>	ee'koo-heesah-shee' koo goh kohn-ee woh neh- ngghi-mah's'
I will call again	<i>Mata agarimashō</i>	[shoh' mah'tah ah-ngahreemah-

In Town; Visiting. (*Shichū de; Mimai.*)

(For Vocabulary, see page 26.)

NOTE.—For hiring conveyances see “Travelling by Road,” p. 83;
see also “Enquiries,” p. 79; and “Shopping,” p. 101.

What shall we do?	<i>Dō shimashō?</i>	doh sheemahshoh'?
Very well; come along	<i>Sa! oide nasaimashi</i>	sah! oy'deh nah-si-mah'- shee
Am I wrong to have come at this time?	<i>Ima jibun maitta no ga warui no desū ka?</i>	ee'mah jee'boon mi't-tah noh gah wahroo'ee noh deh's' kah?
Excuse my having kept you waiting	<i>O machidō sama</i>	oh mahcheedoh' sah'mah
You wait here	<i>Omaye koko ni matte</i>	[ore [naht'teh oh'reh ohmal'yeh koh'koh nee
Suppose we go?	<i>Itcha dō desu?</i>	eet'chah doh deh's'?
I am tired; let us rest a little	<i>Kūtabiremarshita kara chotto yasu- mimashō</i>	k'tah-beereh-mah'sh'tah kah'rah choht'toh yah- soomeemahshoh' [gah ni
I am tired out	<i>Kūtabirete shi-yō ga</i>	k'talibeereh'teh shee-yoh
Take care! (look out!) [self!	<i>Ki wo tsukero!</i> (blunt)	kee woh tsookeh'roh! [seh!
Take care of your- Isay! (Hallo there!)	<i>O daiji ni asobase!</i> <i>Are sa!</i>	oh di'jee nee ahsobah'- ah'reh sah!
Where are you go- ing?	<i>Omaye wa doko ye iku no da? (fam.)</i>	ohmah'yeh wah doh'koh yeh ee'koo noh dah?
I am going out now for a walk	<i>Kore kara undō ni dekakemasū</i>	koh'reh kah'rah oondoh' nee deh-kahkehmah's'
I should like to accompany you	<i>O tomo itashimashō</i>	oh toh'moh eetahshee- mahshoh'
I was waiting for you	<i>O machi mōshite orimashita</i>	oh mah'chee moh'sheeteh ohreemah'sh'tah
I was just going out	<i>Chōdo deru tokoro deshita</i>	chok'doh deh'roo tohkoh- roh deh'sh'tah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I shall walk as far as the post-office	<i>Yūbin-kyoku made aruite ikimasū</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo mah'deh ahrooe'teh eekeemah's'
I will wait until this evening	<i>Komban made ma- chimashō</i>	kohm'bahn mah'deh mahcheemah-shoh'
Wait till I come	<i>Watakushi no kuru made, matte ite kudasai</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh koo'- roo mah'deh, maht'teh ee'teh koodahsi'
I cannot come	<i>Mairaremasenū</i>	mi-rahrehmahseh'n'
I am in a hurry	<i>Isogimasū</i>	eesoh-ngheemah's'
Be quick!	<i>Hayaku!</i>	hah-yah'koo!
What a grand sight!	<i>Yoi mi-harashi desū, ne!</i>	yoy mee-hahrah'shee deh's' neh!
We needn't hurry	<i>Isogu ni wa oyo- banai</i>	eesoh'ngoo nee wah oh- yohbahni'
Now I am at leisure	<i>Ima wa te-sūki de gozaimasū</i>	ee'mah wah teh-s'kee deh goh-zi-mah's'
Kindly wait a little	<i>Sūkoshi o machi nasai</i>	s'koh'shee oh mah'chee nahsi' [seh'n'
I will not wait	<i>Machi wa shimasenū</i>	mah'chee wah sheemah-
I have come to borrow a hammer	<i>Kanadzuchi wo hai shaku ni mari- mashita</i>	kahnah-dzoo'chee woh hi shah'koo nee mahree- mah'sh'tah
I will send it back to-morrow	<i>Miōnichi o kayeshi mōshimasū</i>	meeoh'neechee oh kah- yeh'shee moh'sheemah's'
We were just speaking about you	<i>Anata no o-uwasa wo shīte iru tokoro deshita</i>	ahnahtah noh oh-oowah' sah woh sh'teh ee'roo tohkoh'roh deh-sh'tah
Go and tell him to be sure and come	<i>Kitto kuru yō ni sō itte koi</i>	keet'toh koo'roo yoh nee soh eet'teh koy
I have lost my way	<i>Michi wo machi- gaeta</i>	mee'chee woh mah-chee- ngah-eh'tah
Direct me to...	<i>Michi wo oshiete kudasai...</i>	mee'chee woh ohshee-eh'- teh koodahsi'
Take the first turn- ing to the right	<i>Tsugi no migi no yoko-chō ye o magan' nasai</i>	tsoonghee noh meenghee noh yoh'koh-choh yeh oh mah-ngah'n'nahsi'
Take the second turning to the left	<i>Hidari no ni-ban- me no yoko-chō ye o magan' nasai</i>	heedah'ree noh nee-bahn- meh noh yohkohichoh yeh oh mah-ngah'n'nah-si'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation
It is right in front of you	<i>Zutto tsuki-atari de gozaimasū</i>	dzoot'toh tsoo'kee-ah-tah' ree deh goh-zi-mah's'
This is the shortest way	<i>Kore wa ichi-ban chika-michi desū</i>	koh'reh wah ee'chee-bahn chee'kah-mee'chee deh's'
This is the longest way	<i>Kore wa yohodo mawari-michi desū</i> [masū]	koh'reh wah yoh-hoh'doh mah-wah'ree-mee'chee deh's' [zi-mah's']
It is straight on	<i>Massugu de gozai-</i>	mahs-soo'ngoo deh goh-
I will show you his place	<i>Ano hito no tokoro wo oshiete agetamashō</i>	ah'noh sh'toh' noh toh-koh'roh woh ohshee-eh'-teh ah-ngheh-mahshoh'
It is only five minutes' walk	<i>Aruite go fun gurai shika kakarimassen</i>	ahrooe'teh, goh foon goori' sh'kah kahkah-reemah'sen
I don't know any-one of that name	<i>Sō iū na no hito mo shirimasen</i>	soh ee-oo' nah noh sh'toh woh sheereemah'sen
I don't know where he lives	<i>Doko ni orimasū yara watakūshi wa shirimasen</i>	doh'koh nee ohreemah's' yah'rah wah'tah'k'shee wah sheereemah'sen
Is your master (mistress) within?	<i>Danna (Oku sama) wa o uchi ka?</i>	dahn'nah (oh'koo sah'-mah) wah oh oo'chee kah?
No, he (she) has gone out	<i>Iie, o rnsu de gozaimasū</i>	heh, oh roo'soo deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Is Mrs. at home?	<i>Okusama wa, o uchi de gozaimasū ka?</i>	ohkoosahmah wah oh oo'-cheedeh gobzimahs' kah?
Let your master know I have come	<i>Watakūshi no kita koto wo danna ye shirasete o-kure</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh kee'-tah koh'toh woh dahn'-nah yeh sheerah-seh'teh oh-koo'reh
[and ask]		
You had better go	<i>Kiite kuru ga ii</i>	kee'teh koo'roo gah ee
He is at home	<i>Uchi ni orimasū</i>	oo'chee nee ohreemah's'
Please come in	<i>Kochira ye o tōri nasai</i> [mashi]	kohchee'rah yeh oh toh'-ree nahsi' [si-mah'shee]
[minute]		
Take a seat for a	<i>Chito o kake nasai-</i>	chee'toh oh kah'keh nah-
Who has come?	<i>Donata ga o ide ni natte orimasū ka?</i> [mashita ka?]	dohnah'tah gah oh ee'deh nee naht'teh ohreemah's' kah? [mah'sh'tah kah?]
Has someone come?	<i>Donata ka mairi-</i>	dohnah'tah kah mi-ree-
A visitor has come, sir	<i>O kyaku sama ga miyemashita</i>	oh kee-ah'koo sah'mah ngah mee-yeh-mah'sh'tah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Show him (her) in	<i>O tōshi mose</i>	oh <i>toh'shee</i> moh'seh
Really it is an age	<i>Makoto ni shibara-</i>	mahkoh'toh nee sheebah-
since we last met	<i>ku o me ni kaka-</i>	rah'koo oh meh nee
[first	<i>rimasen deshita</i>	kahkahreemah'sen deh'-
Excuse my going	<i>O saki</i>	oh sah'kee [sh'tah
I have been so busy	<i>Isogashiku te tsui</i>	eesoh-ngah'sh'koo teh
that I could not	<i>go busata wo ita-</i>	tsoo'ee goh boosah'tah
come and see you	<i>shimashita</i>	woh eetahsheemah'sh'tah
I must go now	<i>Ikanakū te wa nari-</i>	eekahnah'k'teh wah nah-
	<i>masenū</i>	reemahseh'n'
Must you really go?	<i>Zeki okaeri ni nari-</i>	zeh-hee ohkah-ehree nee
	<i>masū ka?</i>	nahreemah's' kah?
Remember me to	<i>Mina san ni dōka</i>	mee'nah sahn nee doh'-
all at home	<i>yoroshiku</i>	kah yohroh'sh'koo
Go in peace! (to	<i>O shidzuka ni</i>	oh shee-dzoo'kah nee ee-
departing guest)	<i>irasshaimase!</i>	rahs-shi-mah'seh!
Good bye!	<i>Sayō nara!</i>	sah-yoh' nah'rah!
Please come again	<i>Mata irasshai</i>	mah'tah eerahs-shi'
Did anyone call	<i>Rusū-chū ni donata</i>	roosoo'-choo nee dohnah'-
while I was	<i>mo o ide wa</i>	tah moh oh ee'deh wah
out?	<i>nakatta ka?</i>	nahkaht'tah kah?
A visitor came just	<i>Chōdo o dekake no</i>	choh'doh oh deh-kah'keh
as you left	<i>tokoro ye, kyaku</i>	noh toh-koh'roh yeh,
	<i>ga miemashita</i>	kee-ah'koo gah mee-eh-
		mah'sh'tah [kaht'tah
		eet'tah noh wah yoh-
I am glad I went	<i>Itta no wa yokatta</i>	

Shopping. (*Kaimono.*)

(See Vocabularies 4, 6, 7, 13—17, pp. 15—18, 24—30.)

NOTE.—On entering a shop a gentleman should raise his hat, saying, "*Go men nasai!*" (lit., "excuse me"). This is done whether the shopkeeper is a male or a female. A lady, of course, merely says "*Go men nasai!*"

I want some silk	<i>Kinu ga hoshiū go-</i>	kee'noo ngah hoh-sheeo'
	<i>zaimasū</i>	goh-zi-mah's'
This silk is very	<i>Kono kinu wa goku</i>	koh'noh kee'noo wah
dear	<i>takai n' desū</i>	goh'koo tahki n'deh's'
This material wears	<i>Kono kire-ji mochi</i>	koh'noh kee'reh-jee moh'-
well	<i>wa yoroshū gozai-</i>	chee wah yoh-roh-shee'-
	<i>masū</i>	oo goh-zi-mah's' [mah's'
I will guarantee it	<i>O uke-ai-mōshimasū</i>	oh oo'keh-i-moh'shee-

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I don't guarantee it	<i>Uke-ai-masen</i>	ookeh-i-mah'sen
Please show me some gloves	<i>Tebukuro wo misete kudasai</i>	teh-bookoo'roh woh mee- seh'teh koodahsi'
How much is this cabinet?	<i>Kono tansu wa, ikura desū? [desū?]</i>	koh'noh tahn'soo wah, eekoo'rah deh's'? [deh's'?
May I see it?	<i>Chotto mitai mon'</i>	choht'toh mee-ti' mohn'
I want to see that screen [would do	<i>Sono byōbu wo mitai</i>	soli'noh bee-oh'boo woh meeti' [mah's'
I should think it	<i>Yosasō ni omoimasū</i>	yohsahsoh' nee ohmoy-
What is the lowest price?	<i>Ketchaku no tokoro wa ikura?</i>	keht-chah'koo noh toh- koh'roh wah eekoo'rah?
Is this vase expen- sive?	<i>Kono hana-ike wa takai no desū ka?</i>	koh'noh hah'nah-ee'keh wah tahki'noh deh's' kah?
I will select the best from among these	<i>Kono uchi kara, ii no wo eridashi- mashō</i>	koh'noh oo'chee kah'rah, ee noh woh eh-reedah- shee-mahshoh'
May I choose for myself?	<i>Yori-dotte mo ii no desū ka?</i>	yoh'ree-doh't'teh moh ee noh deh's' kah?
May I show it to you?	<i>O me ni kakete mo yō gozaimasū ka?</i>	oh meh nee kahkeh'teh moh yoh goh-zi-mah's'
[about ten		[kah?
Please give me	<i>Tō bakari kudasai</i>	toh bahkah'ree koodahsi'
This suits me, but the price is too high	<i>Shina wa, yoroshii ga, nedan ga osoroshii takai n' desū [masen</i>	shee'nah wah, yoh-roh- shee' gah, neh'dahn gah oh-soh-rohshee' tahki' n'deh's'? [mah'sen
It is not new [more	<i>Atarashī ku ari-</i>	ah-tahrah'sh' koo ahree-
I don't want any	<i>Mō takūsan</i>	moh tah'k'sahn
I have ordered it	<i>Atsuracte okima- shīta</i>	ah-soorah-eh'teh ohkee- mah'sh'tah
It's cheaper (dearer) than I thought	<i>Omotta yori yasui (takai)</i>	oh-moh't'tah yoh'ree yahsoo'ee (tahki')
This is native made	<i>Kore wa wasei</i>	koh'reh wah wah-say'
That is imported	<i>Are wa hakurai de gozaimasū</i>	ah'reh wah hah-koori' deh goh-zi-mah's'
This is a still better one	<i>Kono hō wa, nao yoroshii gozai- masū</i>	koh'noh hoh wah, nah'oh yoh-roh-shee'oo goh-zi- mah's' [sen
It won't do at all	<i>Totemo ikemasen</i>	toh-teh'moh eekeh-mah'-
I must have it	<i>Nakūcha naranū</i>	nah'k'chah nahrah'n'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
How much do you require?	<i>Dono gurai de yoro-shiū gozaimasū?</i>	doh'noh goo-ri' deh yoh-rohshee'oo gohzimah's'?
I will buy these	<i>Kore wo kaimashō</i>	koh'reh woh kīmahshoh'
How do you like these?	<i>Kono mono wa ikaga de gozai-masū?</i> [manai]	koh'noh moh'noh wah eekah'ngah deh goh-zī-mah's'?
I don't like any of	<i>Hītotsū mo kono-</i>	sh'toh'ts' moh kohnoh-
How much do you ask for it?	<i>Nedan wa ikura?</i>	neh'dahn wah eekoo'rah?
I can't let you have them for less	<i>Motto yasuku shīte agerare masen</i>	moht'toh yah-soo'koo sh'teh ah-nghehrah'reh
[genuine?	<i>[desū ka?</i>	mal'sen [deh's' kah?
Are they really	<i>Kore wa homma</i>	koh'reh wah hohm'mah
Send the things to my hotel	<i>Watakūshi no mono wo yadoya ye yokoshite o-kure</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh moh'-noh woh yahdoh'yah yeh yohkoh'sh'teh ohkoo'reh

Commercial and Trading. (*Shō-gyō.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 33.)

May I show you my samples?	<i>Watakūshi no mihon wo goran kudasai mase?</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh mee'-hohn woh goh'rahn koodahis'i' mah'seh? [mah's'
I can sell at...	<i>... de sashi-agemasū</i>	...dehsah'shee-ah-ngheh-
It is impossible to sell at that figure	<i>Totemo sono nedan de wa uraremasen</i>	tohteh'moh sol'noh nel'-dahn deh wah oorahreh-mah'sen
We will consider the matter	<i>Kangaete mimashō</i>	kahn-ngah-eli'teh mee-mahshoh'
I will consult my partner and let you know	<i>Nakama-no-mono to sōdan no ue, o shirase-mōshimasu</i>	nahkah'mah-noh-moh'-noh toh soh'dahn noh oo'eli, oh sheerah'seh-moh'sheemahsoo
I don't think my partner would consent to trade at that price	<i>Sono nedan de wa nakama-no-mono ga shōchi itashi-masu-mai</i>	soh'noh nel'dahn deh wah nahkah'mah-noh-moh'noh gah shoh'chee eetah-sheemah'soo-mi
I'm afraid I shall lose on the sale of the goods	<i>Nimotsū wo ureba son wo shi-yashinai ka to omoimasū</i>	neemoh'ts' woh ooreh'-bah sohn woh shee-yah-sheeni' kah toh ohmoh-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I will assume the liability	<i>Watakūshi wa sono sekinin wo futan shimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah soh'-noh schkee'neen woh foo'tahn sheemah's'
I want samples of...	<i>... no mihon ga irimasū</i>	...noh mee'hohn ngah eereemah's'
I want some samples [stock]	<i>Mihon ga irimasū</i>	mee'hohn ngah eereemah's'
We have none in	<i>O ainiku-sama</i>	oh i-nee'koo-sah'mah
The goods are inferior to sample	<i>Nimotsū wa mihon yori warui</i>	neemoh'ts'wah mee'hohn yoh-ree wahroo'ee
Show me several patterns	<i>Iro-iro no moyō wo misete moritai</i>	ee'roh-ee'roh noh moh-yoh' woh meeseh'teh mohri-ti'
When can you deliver if I give you an order?	<i>Chūmon sureba itsū goro shina-mono wo watashimasū ka?</i>	choo'mohn sooreh'bah ee'ts' goh'roh shee'nah-moh'noh woh wahtah-sheemah's' kah?
I cannot give you an order	<i>Chūmon suru koto ga dekinai</i>	choo'mohn soo'roo koh'-toh gah dehkeeni'
I wish to cancel the order	<i>Chūmon wo tori-keshitai mon'desū</i>	choo'mohn woh toh'ree-keh-sh'ti' mohn'deh's'
We will consult after receiving samples	<i>Mihon wo moratte kara, sōdan itashimashō</i>	mee-hohn woh mohraht'teh kah'rah, soh'dahn eetahsheemashoh'
You must come down a great deal	<i>Zūtto o make nasai</i>	dzoot'toh oh mah'keh nahsi'
I can't come down	<i>Makarimasen</i>	mahkahreemah'sen
I can't buy at that figure	<i>Sono nedan de wa kaware nai</i>	soh'noh neh'dahn deh wah kahwahreh ni
What is your bottom price?	<i>Ketchaku no tokoro wa, ikura made makarimasū ka?</i>	keht-chah'koo noh toh-koh'roh wah, eekoo'rah mah'deh mahkahreemah's' kah?
Have the goods shipped at once	<i>Isoide nimotsū wo fune ni tsumi-dasanakereba narimasen</i>	eesoy'deh neemoh'ts' woh foo'neh nee tsoo'mee-dahsahnahkeh-reh'bah nahreemah'sen
Have you shipped the goods?	<i>Nimotsū wo fune ni tsumi-dashita ka?</i>	neemoh'ts' woh foo'neh nee tsoo'mee-dah'sh'tah kah?

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
These goods must be carefully packed	<i>Dōka kono mono wo minna yoku ki- wo-tsukete ni-dzu- kuri shite o-kure</i>	doh'kah koh'noh moh'noh woh meen'nah yoh'koo kee-woh-tsookeh'teh nee- dzookoo'ree shee'teh oh- koo'reh
Put this mark on the boxes	<i>Hako ni kono shi- rushi wo tsukete okure</i>	hah'koh nee koh'noh sheeroo'shee woh tsoo- keh'teh oh-koo'reh
The boxes must be tin-lined	<i>Hako no naka ni burikki wo hara- nakereba ikenai</i> [desū]	hah'koh noh nah'kah nee booreek'kee woh hah- rahnahkeh-reh'bah ee- kehni' [deh's'
Trade is dull	<i>Shōbai wa fu-keiki</i>	shoh'bi wah foo-kay'kee
Trade is good	<i>Keiki ga ii n' desū</i>	kay'kee gah ee n' deh's'
He has become bankrupt	<i>Ano hito wa shin- dai-kagiri ni na- rimashita</i>	ah'noh sh'toh wah sheen- di'-kah-nghee'ree nee nahree-mah'sh'tah
There are some errors in the account	<i>Kanjō ni iro-iro machigai ga aru</i>	kahnjoh' nee ee'roh-ee'- roh mah-chee-nghi' gah ah'roo
You have over- charged me	<i>Omaye wa taisō kake-ne wo tsu- keta ne!</i>	ohmah'yeh wah ti-soh' kah'keh-neh woh tsoo- keh'tah neh!
This is a clerical error	<i>Kore wa kanjō chigai desū</i>	koh'reh wah kahnjoh' chee-nghi' deh's'
I have deducted the errors	<i>Machigatta bun wo hikimashita</i>	mah-chee-ngaht'tah boon woh heekeemah'sh'tah
It is more than was arranged	<i>Hajime no kime yori takai</i>	hahjee'meh noh kee'meh yoh'ree tahki'
I want a detailed account	<i>Kono kanjō wo betsu- betsu ni wakete, saimitsu ni kaite moraitai</i>	koh'noh kahnjoh' woh beh'tsoo-beh'tsoo nee wahkeh'teh, si-mee'tsoo nee ki'teh moh-ri-ti'
Here is a cheque for the amount of your account	<i>Kono ko-gitte wa kanjō zumi ni watasu</i>	koh'noh koh-ngheet'teh wah kahnjoh' dzoo'mee nee wahtah'soo
Send in our ac- count	<i>Kanjō-gaki wo okutte kudasai</i>	kahnjoh-ngah'kee woh oh-koot'teh koodahsi'
Will you accept a bill?	<i>Kawase-tegata wa dō desho?</i>	kahwah'seh-teh-ngah'tah wah doh deh'shoh?

Changing Money. (*Ryōgāe*.)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Where is there a money-changer's?	<i>Ryōgae-ya wa dochira de gozaimasū?</i>	ree-oh'-ngah eh-yah wah doh-chee'rah deh goh- zi-mah's'?
Can you give me change?	<i>Kane wa ryōgae ga dekimasū ka?</i>	kah'neh wah ree-oh'ngah- eh gah deh-keemah's' kah?
Yes, sir; what change do you wish?	<i>Hai, dekimasū. Dō iū kane to tori kaemashō ka?</i>	hi, deh-keemah's'; doh ee-oo' kah'neh tohi toh'- ree kahelmahshoh' kah?
Will you give me Japanese money?	<i>Nihon no kane wo o-kure?</i>	nee'holin noh kah'neh woh oh-koo'reh?
Please give me 10-yen Bank of Japan notes	<i>Nippon Ginkō no jū yen satsū wo o-kure</i>	neep'pohn gheenkoh' noh jew yen sah'ts' woh oh- koo'reh
Give me the amount in...	<i>Taka wo...ni shite o-kure</i>	tah'kah woh...nee sh'teh' oh-koo'reh
Change this into small money, please	<i>Kore wo komakai zeni to tori-kaete kudasai</i>	koh'reh woh kohmahki' zeh'nee toh tohree-kah- eh'teh koodahsi'
Will you cash this cheque for me?	<i>Kono ko gitte wo tori-kaete kudasai-masū ka?</i>	koh-noh koh-ngheet'teh woh toh'ree-kah-eh'teh koodahsi-mah's' kah?
What is the rate of exchange on English money?	<i>Igirisu to no kawase sōba wa dō narimasū?</i>	ee-ngheere'e'soo toh noh kahwah'seh soh'bah wah doh nahreemah's'?
Please change me an English bank-note	<i>Igirisu no ginkō-shihei wo tori-kaete kudasaimasū ka?</i>	ee-ngheere'e'soo noh gheenkoh'-sheehay' woh toh'ree-kah-eh'teh koo- dahsimah's' kah?
A 10-yen Bank of Japan note	<i>Nippon Ginkō no jū yen satsū</i>	neep'pohn gheenkoh' noh jew yen sah'ts'
A cheque	<i>Ko-gitte</i>	koh-ngheet'teh
A bill of exchange	<i>Kawase-tegata</i>	kahwah'seh teh-ngah'tah
Letter of credit	<i>Shinyō-jō</i>	sheen-yoh'-joh
Banker's order	<i>Ginkō no shi-harai</i>	gheenkoh' noh shee-hah- ri' joh
[tal]	<i>jō</i>	
Money order (pos-)	<i>Yūbin-kawase</i>	yoo'been-kahwah'seh
Telegraphic draft	<i>Denshin-kawase</i>	den'sheen-kahwah'seh

GOLD

COINS



10 Yen



20 Yen



10 Yen



2 Yen



5 Yen



5 Yen



2 Yen



20 Sen

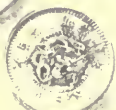


50 Sen



20 Sen

SILVER



5 Sen



10 Sen



5 Sen

COINS



5 Sen

NICKEL COIN



5 Sen



1 Sen



2 Sen



1 Sen

BRONZE COINS

JAPANESE COINS.

MONEY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

(*Kingin* ; *Kimme* ; *Chō, tan, shaku.*)

NOTE.—With the exception of the *hiro* and the *tsubo*, all the names of the Measures, Weights, &c., given in the following tables are of Chinese origin, and are accompanied by the Chinese numerals only.

MONEY.

The currency is DECIMAL. The unit is the *yen*, a silver coin equivalent to about two English shillings (50 cents American), which has taken the place of the Mexican dollar, formerly used in Japan, but now obsolete.

One *yen* = 100 *sen* ; one *sen* = 10 *rin*.

GOLD PIECES of 5, 10 and 20 *yen* are also coined.

COPPER COINS vary from one-tenth of a *sen* (1 *rin*) to 2 *sen*.

There is also a PAPER CURRENCY, consisting of notes of from 5 *sen* upwards. The smaller notes are most in use, such notes as 10 and 20 *yen* being used principally in commerce. Not only in towns, but throughout Japan generally, paper money, and especially that of the Bank of Japan, is regarded with more favour than gold or silver coin.

Banking transactions, and indeed commercial transactions in general, are framed on English models. Thus, ordinary and telegraphic money orders are issued ; there is a Post Office Savings Bank ; and Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Bankers' Orders are all in constant use.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>rin</i>	= 1 <i>fun</i>	= 5.8 grs. (troy)
10 <i>fun</i>	= 1 <i>momme</i>	= 58 „ „
100 <i>momme</i>	= 1 <i>hyaku-me</i>	= about $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. (av.)
160 „	= 1 <i>kin</i> *	= $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
1000 „	= 1 <i>kwamme</i>	= 8.28 „

* Foreigners have mostly to do with $\frac{1}{2}$ *kin*, 1 *kin* and upwards. 100 *kin* = 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoirdupois.

DRY GOODS MEASURE.

In measuring dry goods a *shaku* (termed *kujirajaku*) of 14.913 inches is employed. Silk and cotton goods are generally made up into pieces measuring a little more than 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards (*tan*) and also into pieces of double that length (*hiki*).

The English yard is now becoming generally known in towns

* LONG MEASURE.

10 <i>rin</i>	= 1 <i>bu</i>	...	= 0.1193 in. ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
10 <i>bu</i>	= 1 <i>sun</i>	...	= 1.193 „ ($1\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
10 <i>sun</i>	= { 1 <i>shaku</i> or <i>kaneshaku</i> }		= 11.93 in. (nearly 1 foot)
6 <i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>ken</i>	...	= 71.58 „ (nearly 2 yds.)
10 „	= 1 <i>jō</i>	...	= 119.3 „ (nearly 10 ft.)
60 <i>ken</i>	(nearly) = 1 <i>chō</i>		= 119.30 yds. (about 120 yds.)
36 <i>chō</i>	= 1 <i>ri</i>	...	= 2.44 miles

For nautical measurements, the *kai-ri*, which equals the European geographical mile, is now in general use; whilst for indicating the depth of water, the *hiro* (about 5 ft.) is employed.

SUPERFICIAL (LAND) MEASURE.

1 <i>tsubo</i>	= about 36 sq. ft.
30 „	= 1 <i>se</i> = 118.6 sq. yds.
10 <i>se</i>	= 1 <i>tan</i> = 1186 „ (over $\frac{1}{4}$ acre)
10 <i>tan</i>	= 1 <i>chō</i> = 2.45 acres (2 a. 1 r. 32 p.)

The *tsubo* is the common unit of measurement.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

10 <i>sai</i>	= 1 <i>shaku</i>	= $\frac{1}{31}$ pint
10 <i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>gō</i>	= about $\frac{1}{3}$ pint
10 <i>gō</i>	= 1 <i>shō</i>	= „ $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints
10 <i>shō</i>	= 1 <i>tō</i>	= „ 4 gallons
10 <i>tō</i>	= 1 <i>koku</i>	= „ 39.7 „

This measure is employed for grain and liquids. The *shō* equals 0.397 (about two-fifths) of a gallon. The *koku* is employed for measuring junks, and is equal to about 4.27ths of a ton (nearly 3 cwt.), or $2\frac{1}{2}$ *piculs*. (1 *picul* = 100 *kin*.)

POSTAGE.

The postal rates from Japan to the United Kingdom are as follows:—

For Letters	...	10 sen for 20 grams.	6 sen additional
Postcards	...	6 sen	20 grams.
Newspapers (ordinary)	2 sen		

To Japan, from the United Kingdom:—

Letters	...	2½d. first oz. 1½d. additional
Postcards	...	1½d.
Newspapers	...	½d. for 2oz.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

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MEMORANDA.

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